THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the U. S.
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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CAR UNION WALKOUT STOPS ALL PITTSBURGH TRAFFIC

I. L. G. W. U. MACHINE ABANDONS ALL PROGRESSIVE PRETENSES IN ITS WAR ON MILITANTS

By JACK JOHNSTONE.

The Ladies' Garment Workers' convention, entering its fifth day, promises to be the most ruthless, undemocratic and reactionary convention that this once progressive organization has ever had. The yellow Amsterdam disruptive tactics are the rules of order governing the proceedings and the sinister figure of Abe Cahan hovers in the background of the conventiton.

Nothing of a constructive nature has even peeped into the convention hall as yet. Nothing in four days except bitter denunciations of the militants, the T. U. E. L. and the Workers Party.

Speeches, nothing but speeches, everyone of them except Giovinitti's, either of the democratic republican election year variety or of a bombastic appeal for unity, mingled with a bitter denunciation of all militants and a condemnation of progressive action.

The petty bourgoise leadership comes out in broad relief against the frank class conscious arguments put up by those workers who are being thrown out one by one from the convention. So far six have been unseated, five from New York and one from Chicago. There are still about twenty more objections. It is only thru this violent method that the present reactionary leaders can hold control of the organization. Their purpose is to remove from the convention the leading spokesmen of the left wing and then after making the left wing inarticulate, to push thru their reactionary and disruptive policy.

Expel Oldest Members.

The six that have been unseated are members of long years standing, from five to fifteen years in the I. L. G. W. U. They have held, and four of them are still holding, official position in the union. The reactionaries have not yet found ways and means to stop the rank and file from electing them to office, or electing them to represent them at the convention, but they have been able thru their ruthless expulsion policy and arbitrarily removing leftwingers from the convention election ballot, and by objecting, to those who managed to pass this barrier, being seated at the convention, to get the majority of the delegates to the convention in lieu of support of the majority of the membership.

One can have respect for Gompers, at least he is a frank open enemy of everything progressive or revolutionary. He hates amalgamation, Independent Working Class Political Action, Soviet Russia, the T. U. E. L. and the Workers Party. He is for

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FURRIERS HOLD CONVENTION IN MORRISON HOTEL

Expulsion of Radicals Big Issue

The International Furriers' union will open its annual convention this morning in the Morrison hotel. The union has approximately 12,000 members, the great bulk of the membership being in New York.

The Furriers' union is under the control of the New York Daily Forward leadership. Abie Cahan's agent is Morris Kaufman, who is international president. While the great majority of the members in New York support the left wing position, not alone have they no delegate to the convention, but radicals are not allowed to hold office in the union or have their names placed on the ballot.

Tenth Vice President Surof was expelled from the union because of his progressive stand in the organization. In a recent issue of the Furrier, an editorial declared there should be a constitutional provision giving the officials the right to expel all left wingers. As a matter of fact the officials are doing this without any such provision. "What is the constitution between friends?"

Local Toronto, which has three delegates at the convention, passed the following resolutions, among others to be presented for consideration:

Civic Federation.

"Whereas, The National Civic federation is an organization tending to perpetuate the slavery of the working class, and its spirit is, therefore, contrary to that of the international union and all progressive labor unions; and

"Whereas, Some of the worst enemies of labor in the United States are members of the said National Civic

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COMMITTEE ON APPEALS TO HEAR ARGUMENTS OF THE EXPELLED MEMBERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, May 11.—A committee on appeals has been appointed here at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to hear the cases of the expelled members in Chicago and Philadelphia, and of the 19 members of Local No. 22, of New York City, removed from the ballot in the election of convention delegates.

The cases of two more contested delegates are yet to come before the convention. The speech making before the convention was just about completed on Saturday, when Jacob Panken, the Socialist judge in New York City, appealed for support of the July 4 gathering at Cleveland.

APPOINTEES OF FARRINGTON IN FEAR OF JOBS

Myerscough Writes Of "Coal Mine Blues"

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 11.—Appointees of President Frank Farrington in the Illinois mine workers seem to have "interpreted the handwrting on the wall," if the efforts of some of these men can be taken as a criterion.

The determination of the rank and file miners to do away with the appointive power is so strong that the men who now hold jobs by virtue of such power in the hands of Farrington are getting afflicted with "the coal mine blues."

Many of the men holding these jobs, by appointment, are strenuously opposing the rank and file efforts to put an end to this method of "machine" building, and are proposing a referendum vote of the membership to settle the question. They are claiming that this is a democratic procedure, but the men hereabouts say that they do this because a check up of the delegates elected has showed that the miners are overwhelmingly opposed to appointments.

The working miners have for too long seen the use of this power work hardships on the men who are forced to pay the bills. For instance, men who once held elective positions, if they have served the machine well while holding same, thereby winning for themselves the enmity of the men who elected them, with the result that they were defeated in a subsequent election, are put on the pay roll and the rank and file have no say in the matter. They see their only hope in the referendum, because they know how to "put it over" on a state-wide basis. If the appointive power is taken away and they are forced to submit their candidacies to sectional elections, these men know, in many instances, that they cannot be elected. Hence this display of "meal ticket philosophy" under the guise of democracy.

However, this is not going to stop the rank and file delegates from fighting at Peoria next week to do away with Farrington's appointive power, for they intend to follow the lead of Kansas.

As one miner expressed it, "We are quite willing to have some of those birds join us in our job of looking for a job. We want them to have a bird's-eye view of their own plan of stabilization in operation." And the fight will be staged in Peoria, starting Tuesday.

Workers See Forbidden Film.

DECATUR, Ill.—Workers and many other residents of Decatur turned out to the Alhambra theater to see the film, "Russia and Germany—A Tale of Two Republics." Interest had been stimulated by the action of the Chamber of Commerce in preventing the use of the Decatur high school for the film a week previous.

SPRING SPRAYING—1924 FASHION

THE WORST PEST OF ALL

PULLMAN STRIKERS ARE HOLDING MONSTER MASS MEETING THIS MORNING TO MAKE STAND CLEAR

The striking Pullman car builders at a rousing strike meeting, unanimously agreed to hold a mass meeting at 8 o'clock this morning in their strike hall at 205 East 115th street, to present their side of the wage controversy to Benjamin Marshman, strike conciliator for the U. S. department of labor.

The reason for the lies being spread by company union stool pigeons that half of the men had returned to work was learned Saturday. It is reported to the DAILY WORKER by well informed Pullman employes that Marshman has already conferred with the Pullman President, E. F. Carry, and asked for a conference among the men, the company and himself.

Marshman was informed by the Pullman Company, the DAILY WORKER learns, that the strike was broken, and that the men had all promised to come back to work today. It was finally agreed that if the men did not return to work by this morning, Marshman was to hear the strikers' side of the case, and do his best to effect a just settlement.

He Won't Go Back.

The Pullman Company evidently, was afraid to put its case before a fair judge, for it has left no stone unturned during the last few days to get the men to return to work by hook or crook.

"Seven-eighths," a company stool pigeon, who has been wandering in and out of the Pullman offices ever since the strike started, was again on the job for the Pullman Company Saturday. When the vote was taken to refuse to go to work today, and to meet Marshman in an effort at a just settlement, "Seven-eighths" tried to sneak out the door so he would not have to put himself on record. He was caught, however, and was jeered by the men until he had to get up and say he had no intention of going to work today.

The following resolution was sent off to the Pullman officials Saturday, by the strikers' committee, stating the strikers' position on the meeting of stool pigeons with the Pullman Company, where the stool pigeons pretended they represented the strikers.

Men Hit Misrepresentation.

"Be it resolved that any individuals who may attend this meeting or other similarly called meetings in

(Continued on Page 2.)

FRENCH COMMUNISTS CALL ON WORKERS AND PEASANTS TO FIGHT THE BOURGEOISIE

PARIS, May 11.—As the campaign for the parliamentary elections closed last night the indications were that the left would win easily over Poincare and the bloc national. The Communist party, which occupies the extreme left and must not be confused with the bourgeois-socialist bloc, which calls itself "left," issued a manifesto thru its paper Humanite, urging the "proletarian bloc of workers and peasants to vote against the bourgeois bloc." It is predicted that the Communists will make large gains.

Successor To Ousted Stoolpigeon Will Be Selected Without Delay

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Inspector Faurot, noted criminologist of the New York police force, today was the man most prominently mentioned as probable successor to Wm. J. Burns, who resigned as head of the bureau of investigation, department of justice. Faurot is understood to have the support of Senator Wadsworth and his name has been suggested already to President Coolidge and Attorney General Stone.

W. H. Moran, head of the secret service, also is mentioned as Burns' successor.

Labor Against Lash.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The Trades and Labor Council of Montreal is on record against capital punishment and the use of the lash, both legal Canadian punishments.

STRIKE OF DETROIT STREET CAR WORKERS LOOMS TOMORROW AS CITY TURNS DOWN ARBITRATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 11.—Fighting to save their union from destruction at the hands of the Detroit Street Railways the street car men are preparing to walk out Tuesday. Full support has been pledged by the Detroit Federation of Labor.

So united are the union motormen, conductors and car barn workers in their stand that not a car will be moving Tuesday morning unless the officials of this city owned company consent to arbitration of the grievances of the workers.

Union Men Discharged.

Discharge of union officials by the company, withdrawal of the right to collect union dues at car barns, low wages and other grievances forced the workers to fight for self-preservation.

This latest move, of forbidding collection of union dues at the barns, has awakened the most conservative workers to the open shop plans of the present city administration and the policies of Ross Schram, assistant general manager of the lines and tool of the big open shop industrial concerns in Detroit, who have determined to wipe out the example of unionism in every industry of the city lest their own employes become aroused to the need of organization.

Workers Double Crossed.

The Detroit street car workers are aroused at the double crossing of the railway management. When the lines were taken over by the city Mayor Couzens assured the workers that the department of street railways would do business with the chosen representatives of the men. In those days the union officers were granted leave of absence from their jobs while on duty representing the men.

Times have changed. Big business in Detroit has notified the city administration that the street car men's union must be destroyed. So the obedient corporation flunkies in charge of the municipally owned lines have begun their attacks.

The list of attacks on the union is tersely given by William Fitzgerald, first vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, as follows:

Broken Promises.

"It has been quite evident that the street railway commission has been seeking an opportunity to destroy our organization. They have constantly sought to embroil us in

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PITTSBURGH STRIKE FORCED WHEN BOSSES REFUSED ARBITRATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—The strike which the Pittsburgh street car men will carry thru to victory was forced by the company's hard boiled refusal to consent to the formation of a local board of arbitration by John H. Reardon, representative of the international executive board of the carmen's union. The mayor is equally blamed with the company in the statement which follows:

"In all the conferences which have taken place between the mayor, officials of the company and the representatives of the men, the officials of the company refused to concede anything, while the representatives of the men offered, to concede several of their demands and settle the controversy for a 3-cents-an-hour increase.

"Regarding arbitration, the representatives of the men offered the following proposition:

"Let the officials of the company select a man as the representative of the company, the men to select a man as their representative, and these two men thus selected to select a third man to act as umpire. These three men to investigate and hear all of the facts in the case, and whatever decision was arrived at by a majority of these three men should be binding on both the company and the men.

"This would have avoided the strike, but the mayor and the officials of the company wanted to tell these three men how they should decide the matter before they heard the case, while the representatives of the men insisted that the three men should hear all the facts in the case first and then render a decision.

BUY GUNS AND GAS TO CRUSH CAR STRIKE

Mayor Declares War On Pittsburgh Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, May 11.— First rounds of strike ammunition were served out to the police yesterday when scores of modern riot guns, more than 10,000 rounds of ammunition and hundreds of revolvers arrived at detective headquarters. More riot guns, tanks and gas grenades are being rushed in

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 11—Tear gas grenades, riot guns and tanks are the weapons with which Mayor McGee and the Pittsburgh Railways company intends to fight the strike of 3,200 motormen and conductors which has paralyzed street car service in this city.

The strike for better working conditions which began Saturday morning has thrown business interests into a state of panic and resulted in the immediate passage by the city council of an appropriations bill for the death dealing weapons against labor.

Twenty-five thousand dollars is the amount provided, at McGee's request, by the "emergency" ordinance which will be used in purchasing the gas, guns and tanks to protect scabs and to attack the strikers.

Demands Just, Mayor Admitted.

Mayor McGee's declaration of war on the strikers, before they have been even accused of any acts of violence, comes just two days after his admission that there was much justice to their demands.

The demands of the strikers are the slightest possible. They demand that the company pay half the cost of their $28 company uniforms; they demand that they be given thirty minutes instead of fifteen for making out accident reports. A demand for a small wage increase followed.

Plan to Crush Union.

The company's purpose is to crush the street carmen's union. Their program is part of the great open shop drive in the Pittsburgh district, long noted for the greed of its employing class.

John N. Nelson, business agent of the street carmen, has notified the public that the workers are going to insist on their rights in spite of opposition.

Scabs Endanger Life.

Warning the public of the danger from reckless and untrained scabs—as well as from the riot guns—he says in part:

"It may conserve human life from accidents if the public which uses street cars going to and from their homes would bear in mind that the men to be put in charge of the street cars by the Pittsburgh Railways Co. are men of little or no experience in managing cars.

"Pittsburgh grades are steep and many short turns are experienced by motormen on every line running thru, into and out of the city. Only trained men, used to these dangers, have been in charge of the cars. Regretful and very great accidents are liable to occur.

40 Overcome In Gasy Tunnel.

Danger to human life from automobiles carrying passengers, came in an unexpected way Saturday when nearly 40 automobile passengers were overcome with gas in the new Liberty tunnel running from Brownsville to Carson streets.

Mayor McGee's police, in their eagerness to break the carmen's strike, allowed the autos to crowd into the tunnel recklessly with total disregard of traffic laws.

What was worse no inspection of gas conditions had been made.

Fearful Auto Jam.

Gas was seeping into the tunnel. Had there been no traffic jam no one might have been injured, but as the cars caught into each other and the line of scores of machines became blocked, men and women began to fall unconscious.

Police Responsible for Injuries.

Twenty-four persons were more or less seriously injured and about 40 in all were overcome by the gas.

These first injuries indirectly traced to the strike are directly at the door of Mayor McGee's police.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY BUILDING IN PHILADELPHIA

Unions Issue Call For A May 27 Conference

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.—A call for a Farmer-Labor party conference, to be held May 27, 8 p. m., at Machinists' temple, was issued last night to all working class organizations of this city.

The call was issued in the name of several local labor unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., by an arrangements committee consisting of representatives of these unions.

Brother Adolph B. Gersch of Painters' Local No. 1083 was elected chairman of the arrangements committee, and Brother H. O. McLurg of Paperhangers' Local No. 587 is the secretary.

The fact that the initiative for the organization of a Labor party in Philadelphia comes from the rank and file of labor unions is a guaranty in itself that the new Farmer-Labor party which will be organized at the May 27 conference will become a real power in the hands of organized labor of this city. Attempts to organize labor parties in this city have failed in the past mainly because of the fact that it was a movement of individuals rather than of the masses of the unions.

The arrangements committee expects to make the May 27 conference the biggest gathering ever held by organized labor in this city.

The call follows:

PHILADELPHIA F.-L. CALL

"Greetings: There never was a time in the history of the labor movement when the possibilities were so apparent for the formation of a Labor party.

"The cost of living is rising. An intense campaign is being carried on everywhere for the destruction of our organizations and for the establishment of the open shop system. Millions of farmers are bankrupt. The Teapot Dome exposures have shown conclusively that the government is completely subjected to Wall street and the big business intersts. When a strike takes place the governmental machine is used to protect the bosses and against the workers.

"The money powers in control of both the old parties are able to rule both in the political and economic world because of lack of co-operation among the toiling masses.

"The success of the British Labor party is an outstanding achievement of first order. It comes at a time when the need for united action for our common defense is most pressing. It is an alluring precedent to follow.

Millions of Farmers Bankrupt

"The success of the Farmer-Labor party of Minnesota is another striking example of the wisdom of the united efforts of the exploited farmers and industrial workers. The farmers and the workers have a common cause. Those who work for the destruction of our organizations are also responsible for the appalling conditions prevailing among the farmers. More than five and a half million farmers are bankrupt and are at the point of starvation.

"All over the country the workers and the farmers are getting together and forming Farmer-Labor parties with the end in view of consolidating all these local Farmer-Labor parties in state and a national party, which will nominate candidates for president and vice-president on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

"A number of Philadelphia labor unions adopted resolutions for the immediate formation of a local labor party. Delegates were elected by these locals to a committee to call a conference for the formation of such a party. The committee met on May 8, at the Paperhangers' hall, 1534 Ridge avenue.

Machinists' Temple, May 27.

"In the name of these local unions the arrangements committee calls upon all labor and farmer organizations, working class fraternal and working class political organizations to come to a conference to be held in the Machinists' temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets, on Tuesday, May 27, 8 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a local Farmer-Labor party in Philadelphia.

"Representation to the conference will be as follows: Three delegates for each local labor union or working class political party; one delegate for each central labor body or working class fraternal organization.

"We call upon your organization to elect delegates to this conference and to forward their credentials to the arrangements committee, whose secretary is H. O. McClurg, 1549 North 13th street.

"Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation in this most important matter, and with best wishes for a united front, we beg to remain,

"Fraternally yours,
"PAINTERS' L. U. No. 1083,
"Adolph B. Gersch, Chairman.
"PAPERHANGERS' L. U. No. 587,
"H. O. McClurg, Secretary."

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

I. L. G. W. U. MACHINE ABANDONS ALL PROGRESSIVE PRETENSES IN ITS WAR ON MILITANTS

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class collaboration and he makes no bones about it. He is the natural leader of the petty bourgeoise labor officialdom that controls the American labor movement.

Hypocricy.

The officials of the I. L. G. W. U., on the other hand, open the convention to the tune of the International, then proceeds to condemn everything that hymn implies. They condemn fascism but their actions can be symbolized more correctly in the Fascisti hymn of hate than in the International.

Almost the entire delegation of Local 9, the largest local in the International, is being objected, too, but they are not ready to bring it before the convention. The objections in this case brings out the rawness of the administration dealings and their crude effort to keep control of thte union.

The regular procedure is to take up the locals by numbers but in the case of Number 9 they want to compromise. They are quite willing to seat the delegates of Number 9 irrespective of their league membership, providing that they will promise to put administration men in control of the joint board. The end of the fourth day indicates how desperate they are, and how well they understand that control of the convention by their methods weakens rather than gains the support of the membership.

Spend Money Like Water.

Fifty thousand dollars spent and the business for which the convention was called not even touched. Not one-half of the contested delegates disposed of, the expelled members' cases still to come before the convention. "Every time Sigman speaks it costs the organization $500," is the jocular remark of the convention which will be taken in a different light by the membership who have to foot the bill.

The Sigman-Perlstein-Fineberg machine works well when it comes to a ruthless, violent method of enforcing their policy, but when they begin to explain it, they get terribly mixed up. I overheard one of their staunch supporters remark to another of the same breed, "Why don't they bring it to a vote without gumming the game by talking; the longer they talk the worse they make it look. Let the others do the talking, we have the votes."

The first objections to the militants were made on technical ground, but the arguments why they should not be seated in the convention was that they were members of the league. Perlstein spoke for an hour condemning the league, the Workers Party, sneering at amalgamation and independent political action. Fineberg took up as much time in the same manner and on this type of argument asked that these delegates be unseated.

Rose Wortis Gives Battle.

Rose Wortis of New York, was objected to upon these same grounds, but when she tried to explain the policy of the league she was not only ruled out of order but was removed from the floor by the sergeant-at-arms on two occasions.

Metrich of Chicago was unseated on objection made by a former scab. Ker, another Chicago delegate, made this declaration on the floor of the convention, yet the man who made the objection and takes Metrich's place in the convention did not even have the nerve to deny it.

The flimsy excuse for removing Metrich shows to what extremes they have gone to remove the left wing spokesmen from the floor. He was charged for being responsible, sometime between the last convention and this one, for a stoppage of work in his shop. He had nothing to do with the stoppage but that is not the point. He was chairman of the shop when the stoppage occurred; the grievance was settled; nobody thought of blaming him at the time, he went back with the workers as chairman, no charges were brought against him or even thought about. He ran for delegate and defeated an administration candidate, the man that is accused of being a scab, and the only thing that they could trump up was this stoppage of work that everybody had completely forgot about except Perlstein and his lackeys.

Against All Progress.

This is the method pursued in all the objections. The chairman of the credentials committee let the cat out of the bag, when on concluding his report on one of the contested delegates, produced a leaflet to prove why this delegate should be unseated. It was the platform on which the delegates was running for delegate. He said, "here is the proof; yesterday we unseated delegates because they belonged to the league, here is a program that is almost identical as that of the league, so why waste any more time on this man?"

One minute they say you can advocate anything you want, but you must not belong to the league, the next minute they admit that it is amalgamation, etc., that they are apposed to.

Similar Tactics.

As in the case of Wortis, so also in that against Chasanov, Local 38 New York, proof was given that the question at issue was not one of disobedience to a decision of the union, but of fundamental differences in viewpoint on the labor movement.

Chasanov was charged with being affiliated with the League and with having been elected as a member of the Executive Board of his union on a program advocating the shop delegates League and freedom of opinion in the organizations.

During the discussion it was definitely proven that in issuing the order against the leagues the General Executive Board did not care about league connections but aimed to eliminate all elements in the union who opposed the policies of the present administration and advocated policies which are against the interests of the officialdom. This was clearly demonstrated in the closing remarks of tthe chairman.

More Machine Work.

After reading a leaflet which contained the platform under which Chasanov was elected as delegate to the convention which in brief called upon members of the local to elect only progressive candidates who advocated amalgamation, Labor Party, shop delegate system, an all-inclusive labor party, the merging of locals, and pledged themselves to fight against the order of the General Executive Board that members of the International must withdraw from the league, he concluded that since four delegates had been unseated on the previous day for advocating a similar program, and since this was the program of the league, the convention should also unseat Brother Chasanov. The recommendation was accepted by 133 for to 41 against.

FURRIERS HOLD CONVENTION IN MORRISON HOTEL

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federation and have great influence in its deliberations; and

"Whereas, We consider it inconsistent for labor men to belong to said organization and to give, thereby, prestige to our enemies; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to all future annual conventions of the A. F. of L. to vote at such conventions against all candidates for the office of president, vice president, secretary or member of the executive council in the N. C. F."

2. Contracting Shops.

"Whereas, The process of manufacturing in our industry has been split up among numerous contractors, every one of whom has a little sweatshop where a certain part of the garment is produced; and

"Whereas, The tendency of the manufacturers to encourage an ever stronger entrenchment of the contracting system in our industry, has enabled them to forge a very powerful and successful weapon in their struggle with the union; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the incoming G. E. B. be instructed immediately after the convention to begin an energetic struggle against this divsion in our industry, and use all the power of our union to the end of re-establishing the inside shop, where all tasks on a garment such as duting, knaling, ironing, squaring and complete finishing will be performed in the same shop."

Shop Delegate System.

"Whereas, The structure of our present form of organization is such as to centralize the entire control of the organization in the hands of few, thereby bringing about a state of affairs in which the majority of the membership is uninformed and indifferent to union matters and do not participate in the shaping of the policies, tactics and activities of our union; and

"Whereas, Such conditions delay and obstruct the growth and progress of our organization; and

"Whereas, Our unions are still based on narrow craft divisions, which give rise to petty craft interests, narrow selfishness, misunderstanding, much unnecessary friction and is detrimental to the unity and solidarity of the workers which is so essential to defend the interests of the workers against the employers; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this sixth biennial convention of the Furriers' union instructs the incoming general executive board immediately towards reorganizing our union on the basis of the shop delegate system.

Chicago School Teacher Opposes Turning Over Muscle Shoals To Ford

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Government operation of Muscle Shoals by a commission was urged on the Senate Agriculture Committee today by Miss Evangeline Hursen, a teacher in the Chicago public schools, the first woman witness to testify in the Muscle Shoals hearings.

Miss Hursen appeared for the Illinois Public Ownership League and the Professional Business Women's Association.

"I am not coming here with statistical information," Miss Hursen said. "I come to tell you that the people of Illinois don't want you to sell Muscle Shoals. The people's money built that plant and the people should get the benefit. It would be absolutely criminal to lease that valuable resource."

CARMEN IN ROCHESTER REJECT COMPANY OFFER ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11.—Only 10 men out of 1,625 voted to accept the wage cut of the New York state railways for workers in Rochester, Syracuse and Utica. Representatives of the men, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, are negotiating with the company regarding arbitration. The union demands joint arbitration, while the company wants to deal separately with each city.

The proposed reduction is two cents an hour or a scale of 49, 51 and 53 cents as a maximum after a year's service. The old contract expired May 1.

PULLMAN STRIKE MASS MEETING THIS MORNING

(Continued From Page 1.)

the future, unless they be the regularly constituted committee and meet with officials authorized by the Pullman Company to act, are doing so as individuals and are not representative of the men on strike, and

"Be it further resolved that we herewith extend an invitation to President Carry, Vice-President Hungerford or others whom they may designate as their authorized spokesmen to attend our meeting at 11 o'clock in Stanciks Hall and openly discuss the questions at issue, on any day or date favorable, and

"Be it further resolved that any communication addressed to us by the above mentioned "Employes' Committee" responsible for the attempt to discredit our original committee by calling meetings inside the shop or elsewhere, is hereby declared misrepresentative and we refuse to deal with or thru them.

"The above resolution was unanimously adopted after thoro discussion and the Committee authorized to sign by the employes directly involved in the suspension of work owing to the wage-cut."

"Yours truly,
(Signed by the Strikers' Committee.)

Strike As Effective as Ever.

At the Saturday strike meeting, the men each gave in their names and occupations to the secretary, and it was found by accurate count, that the strike is as effective as when it started. The men thus learned definitely that all rumors that there had been a decision to return to work were spread by unreliable men like "Pullman John" and "Seven-eighths."

A man from the tinshop who has been attending the strike meetings regularly, reported that he has learned that there is absolutely no production in the plant. The few scabs have made only a bare pretense of working. He declared that the men have been sleeping inside the shop, afraid to show their faces to the strikers. The strikers have instructed their lawyer to notify the board of health, as they believe the Pullman Company to be violating the sanitary code.

David Bentall, the strike lawyer, today sent President Carry a letter asking for the return of transportation money for his clients, who now number over half a hundred. These men were done out of several days' pay and transportation money by the lies of the Pullman Company.

Business Men Show Colors.

Strikers yesterday informed the DAILY WORKER that the Cut-rate Army Store, 11363 South Michigan Ave., has been aiding the Pullman Company and siding against the strikers. The carbuilders are asking all the Pullman employes to boycott this store.

A wife of one of the strikers told the DAILY WORKER that she overheard the store owner say, "The Pullman Company was justified in reducing the wages of the men. The men ought to go back to work."

Some of the strikers are highly incensed at this statement, as they have been liberally patronizing this army store. They declare they will go elsewhere in the future.

Another prominent business firm which has been talking against the strikers, is John M. Gibbons and Company, mortgage bankers, at 11415 So. Michigan Ave.

Decatur Students To Vote On Compromise Offered By Managers

DECATUR, Ill., May 11.— Tired of having their affairs manhandled by the moneybag trustees, students of James Millikin university, went out on strike last week and tomorrow are triumphantly going to vote on conciliation offers made by an alumni committee.

Trouble arose over the constant interference with the board of managers by the trustees of the estate of the late James Millikin, who founded and endowed the university.

Four hundred students took part in the strike which stopped the wheels of the university completely.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

"CAUTIOUS CAL" DOUBLE CROSSES CALIFORNIA ON THE JAP ISSUE TO BEAT "CLAY-FOOT IDOL" JOHNSON

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Coolidge has done to the Californians in 1924 what Hughes did to them in 1916—he has doublecrossed them in the most stupid manner possible, when the first principles of politics required that he keep faith.

As an immediate consequence, the endorsement of Coolidge in the Republican primary has become a mockery to the winner. Coolidge has lost the electoral votes of the three states on the Pacific coast, if he ever had a chance to get them.

A week before the California primary was held, the President astonished the press correspondents by telling them that he favored "exclusion" and not "regulation" of Asiatic immigration.

The word "exclusion" is enthusiasm among the race-emotional element on the Pacific slope. Coolidge was as radically anti-Japanese as Hiram himself! And the voters went to the Republican primary and gave the President a majority over Hiram, their clay-footed idol.

But on the day after the Coolidge victory in California was assured, the White House politician reversed himself and forced the House and Senate conferees to discard a report on the immigration bill which they had already agreed upon and made public, and substitute for it a plea to Coolidge himself to negotiate a treaty with Japan, dealing with immigration into America. Sen. Robinson, minority leader, denouncing this surrender of the principle that immigration control is a purely domestic legislative function, did not fail to point out that Coolidge had prefaced the trick by betrayal of the trust of the voters of California.

Sam Shortridge, the hard-boiled senator from the Golden state, was outraged. He is the loudest champion of exclusion and he served notice that he would raise a point of order against the treaty phase of the immigration bill unless the conferees should meantime cut it out of the measure. Half a dozen democrats, assisted by Borah, took occasion to point out that the House and Senate's instructions to the conferees on this Japanese business had been directly violated by the Coolidge scheme; that it was a defiance by the executive of the acknowledged legislative right of Congress; that if we let Japan force us to negotiate a treaty dealing with an immigration issue, then we must expect Italy to threaten us until we yielded to her also. American independence was involved and Congress must refuse to accept foreign dictation, even if Coolidge gave orders and Secretary Hughes threatened to resign, just before the presidential campaign, in protest.

"Let Hughes get out," was Shortridge's challenge.

Elections In Japan Wind Up With Heavy Rioting Thruout Country

TOKIO, May 11.—Rioting broke out in several parts of the country as political parties wound up a heated campaign for the parliamentary elections to be held today.

One man was killed and ten wounded in an election riot at Kure.

Electioneers in Fukushima requested the governor to call out gendarmes to protect them, but he refused and disorders followed. Rioting also was reported in the town of Morioka, prefecture of Iwate.

The campaign was closing peaceably in Tokio, with many speakers in evidence and socialists working hard to gain a greater representation. Police put only the usual precautions in effect.

The weather was bright and sunny and a heavy vote was forecast.

Worcester Bosses Hear Johnson But W. P. Gets Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WORCESTER, Mass., May 11.—In spite of over 500 invitations sent to leading employers here, only 90, including the mayor and the key to the city, showed up at a meeting arranged by the conservative Central Labor union. William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, spoke on "Labor's Rights and Responsibilities," and included a generous mouthful of thanks for the key.

That was last Thursday.

But the Sunday evening before the Workers party held a May day celebration and didn't send out invitations to all the money bigwigs, either. Over 450 people jammed the hall.

The contrast showed how much better than the official labor movement here can organize the employers, the Workers party could organize the workers.

Mayor Of Indianapolis To Reward His Friends And Punish Enemies

INDIANAPOLIS, May 11.—Mayor Shank today was compiling a "black list" of city employes who are said to have worked against him for the Republican nomination for governor in the primaries.

Shank said he was going to discharge those on the black list and hire loyal workers in their places.

STRIKE OF STREET CAR MEN LOOMS ON DETROIT LINES

(Continued From Page 1.)

a fight. They have broken their word and refused to give our officers leave of absence while engaged representing the men. They have fired Brothers McClellan and Nugent for following the instructions of the organization and refusing to report for work. They refused to permit us to circulate petitions authorizing the officers of the union to represent the men.

3,700 Men in Union.

"In spite of this we have secured nearly 3,300 signatures out of the 3,800 platform employes, 3,700 of whom belong to our organization. Their latest move has been to deny us the right to collect dues from the men at the barns. We have had this right for the last thirty-five years in this city.

"Thousand-Dollar Luncheon."

"In addition to this Schram has been spending the car riders' money in an effort to break up our union. His 'thousand-dollar luncheon' is an example. It was an old trick which has been tried by labor-hating employers for the last 50 or 100 years. The men invited to the luncheon were given their day's pay, cigars and nice food. They enjoyed it. But the trick didn't work. The men knew what the union had done for them and stood pat. The move was a blunder upon the part of the management, as it merely showed that the men were loyal to their organization.

15 to 16-Hour Day.

"I cannot believe that the people of the city of Detroit will back up the administration in its unfair attitude toward the platform men. The citizens of this community will not deny the men the fundamental right to organize and choose their own representatives. This has been the real issue in the controversy. The matter of wages and hours has become secondary. The fact that some of our men have to work 15 or 16 hours to get in an eight-hour day has taken second place. The real issue is the question of the right of the men to organize and select their own spokesmen.

"We intend to insist upon the right. Mr. Joe Martin (acting mayor) will find that he is not dealing with a few garbage workers. It is intolerable and unthinkable that such conditions should be permitted to exist without a struggle."

AMALGAMATED OPENS BIENNIAL CONFAB TODAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The June 17 Farmer-Labor party convention will be one of the issues in the sixth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which opens tomorrow morning in Witherspoon hall, Walnut and Juniper streets, at 10 o'clock.

Delegates from Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Rochester, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other centers of the men's clothing industry will represent the 200,000 members of this big needle trades union.

Unionizing of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia has been aptly chosen as the convention city. Campaign plans of the union call for a 100 per cent organization here by next year. In the language of the huge signs which welcome the delegates to Witherspoon hall: "PHILADELPHIA, AN AMALGAMATED MARKET BY 1925."

Leading spirits of the union are confident that the convention city will be as effectively organized then as are Chicago and New York.

Several big achievements can be pointed to as the delegates open their sessions:

Wage Reductions Prevented.

The union has held its forces together well during the last year. In spite of the fact that the industry is not flourishing as well as last year, wage reductions have been prevented. This was notably illustrated this spring in Chicago, where the big employers tried to insist on reductions. Union negotiators, backed by the economic strength of their organization, refused to consider any reductions, pointing to the unusually high profits made last year.

The putting into effect of the employment insurance plan by which unemployed workers get 40 per cent of their wages, is another achievement pointed to by the union.

GERMAN GENERALS ARM FASCISTI AS THE RUHR STRIKE STOPS INDUSTRY

HALLE, Germany, May 11.—Forty thousand armed Fascisti were expected to be in Halle today on the occasion of the dedication of a monument to General Von Moltke.

The workers are furious because of the refusal of the government to allow them to even hold mass meetings, while the Fascisti had complete liberty.

The proposal of the Socialist Party for a referendum vote on the Dawes plan is not liable to be adopted as the International bankers will probably give the German government an ultimatum within the limits of which it must reject or accept the plan.

In the meantime the industrial war in the Ruhr is growing in intensity. The General Labor Federation and the League of Clerical employes are back of the miners. Everything in the Ruhr is shutting down, even the French being obliged to cancel trains.

HUGHES FEARS JAP REVOLT IS LOOMING LARGE

Dictates U. S. Stand On Oriental Exclusion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Authorities will differ as to the motives behind Hughes' insistence that Japanese politicians must not be offended by the exclusion law.

Some will say that in this case Hughes stands for world peace and is opposed to stirring up racial sensibilities—especially when America and France and Japan have so smoothly-working an arrangement in the Far East, to prevent China from falling under radical Russian influence.

Others will say that Hughes is not moved so much by a love of peace as by calculation that a Japanese revolution is threatened, and any sacrifice of the privileges of Congress is better than a liberation of an infuriated working class upon the militarist imperialism now ruling Nippon.

Still others will say that Hughes is naturally submissive to ambassadors and financiers who know exactly what they want. In any case, Hughes has joined with Coolidge in concealing from the voters of California the fact that the exclusion program was to be delayed pending the negotiation of a special treaty which would recognize the right of Japan to a voice in American immigration control. And Hughes, who lost California and the presidency in 1916 by betraying and affronting the progressives, now sees his chief headed in the same direction.

The conference report on the immigration bill does not contain the King amendment which would safeguard the Seamen's Act. It is reported to be in substantially the same form as approved by the House—giving the Secretary of Labor the power to put oppressive restrictions upon the coming ashore in American ports of alien seamen who quit their own ships in order to gain the American scale of wages and to force their late masters to pay that scale to anyone employed to take the ship home again.

On the issue of protecting foreign seamen in the equalizing of wage costs between American and foreign ports, the progressives in both houses will wage a new fight when the report comes up for action.

FARRELL MAN CONVICTED BY STEEL TRUST

MERCER, Pa., May 11.—First of the Farrell defendants in the famous "sedition and criminal syndicalism" indictments has just been convicted on all counts by a steel trust court at Mercer. Five other trials are coming.

Tony Kovacovich, who has just been convicted, is a steel worker. His crime was not making steel, but attending a Workers party meeting in Farrell, Pa., shortly after the death of Nicolai Lenin.

Burns Conspiracy.

Department of Justice agent Lennon, was the chief witness for the prosecution, having been assigned to the case by William J. Burns, late head of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation. Lennon, it was, who represented both Burns and the steel interests.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Speaking In Pittsburgh Tuesday

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 11.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn known for many years to Pittsburgh as an active strike leader and a great labor orator, prominent in the Lawrence Strike, will pay a visit after a long absence to this city. She will speak on Tuesday night May 13, at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller st., on the subject of "War on the Reds."

DEFENSE COUNCIL BULLETIN SHOWS DEBT OF $5000

Date of Ruthenberg Hearing Set

The Labor Defense Council has issued the following letter to the members of the national committee accompanying the financial statement, which is published herewith:

To L. D. C. Officers and Committee,

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is the financial statement for the first four months of 1924, showing $13,626.69 raised. This is considered very good in the face of the conditions and difficulties. We have a little over $2,000 in the bank, which, with what we can raise over the summer, will be needed in connection with the Ruthenberg Appeal. We are in debt $5,000, but see no prospects of being able to pay it off, unless we get some large donations. This is because the workers, from whom the bulk of the money has come during the last year and a half, have given over and over again and cannot be expected to respond to calls this summer, in the face of the delay in the Ruthenberg hearing, the natural summer apathy, competitive appeals for other worthy causes, and unemployment.

The delay in the Ruthenberg Appeal is no fault of the defense attorneys, who have been ready for the last six months. Each month the prosecution has asked for a delay.

Now, however, it seems that things will be speeded up. Judge White has set May 10th as the final date for filing the Bill of Exceptions. In all likelihood, then, the date for the hearing of Ruthenberg's Appeal before the Michigan Supreme Court will be set for early fall.

Fraternally yours, Labor Defense Council.

(Signed) GEORGE MAURER, Secretary.

Financial Statement.

Receipts	First Quarter 1924	April 1924	Total
Sub. Lists	$2,867.12	$ 499.63	
Appeal Coupons less cost of premiums	3,633.83	1,698.34	
Unions and Fraternal organizations	916.58	495.25	
Local L. D. Coucils	2,011.74	45.88	
Individuals	335.20	224.21	
Miscellaneous	45.70	18.00	
Interest	16.81	4.30	
"Radnick" So. Slavic bureau	314.10	(other entries)	
Totals	$10,641.08	$2,985.61	$13,626.69
Balance Dec. 31, 1923 including $350 in bail fund			1,022.15
			$14,648.84

Disbursements			
Collection of funds			
Printing and Postage	$1,385.64	364.96	
Adv. Publicity and Speakers Expense	641.46	245.13	
Miscellaneous	204.49	14.60	$2,856.28
Administration Expense			
Wages	1,310.00	267.00	
Rent, light, phone	383.43	65.83	
Supplies	152.39	18.70	
Intertst & exchange	31.23	4.50	
Miscellaneous	50.00	6.93	$2,290.01
Legal Expenses			
Attorneys Fees	5,000.00	500.00	
Other Legal expenses	180.00	1,000.00	$6,680.00
Depos. on Lease	150.00		
Bail Refuned	250.00		
Furniture Bought	9.50		409.50
Totals	$9,748.14	$2,487.65	$12,235.79
Balance April 30, 1924			2,413.05
			$14,648.84

Parade Impair Profits.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.— If anybody wants to parade at night or on Sunday in downtown St. Louis, he will be permitted, providing big business does not exercise its undisputed pull at the city hall. Otherwise, "good night."

Director of Streets and Sewers Fiske has yielded to the protests of downtown merchants against parades with their accompanying brass bands, floats and decorated automobiles. The merchants complained that these attractions during business hours have a tendency to attract employes to the windows and away from their work, "to the detriment of efficiency." No more parade permits will be issued in the restricted district until the invisible municipal government lifts the ban.

CROOKS, THIEVES AND STOOLPIGEONS POISON THE WASHINGTON OZONE AS GRAFT CESSPOOL IS PROBED DEEPER

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 11—Harry Daugherty, as attorney general of the United States, put a government secret agent on the trail of Senator Wheeler, with orders to "get" Wheeler if evidence of any wrongdoing could be discovered. That was the substance of William J. Burns' testimony before the committee investigating the department of justice, when the head of the detective bureau of that department was recalled to the stand on May 7.

Burns was in one of his worst-humored moods when Wheeler drew this admission from him. His attempts to browbeat the Montanian failed, however, to break down the smiling persistence with which Wheeler uncovered the conspiracy against himself that led up to his indictment by one of Daugherty's federal grand juries.

Burns Lies Again.

Ralph Hately, who died at about the time of the indictment, was the Burns man who was sent out to "get" Wheeler. Burns said Hately was ordered to go first to Washington Court House, Ohio, Daugherty's home town, to see a man who was supposed to know something of Wheeler's past. Arriving there, he reported that the man had gone to Nashville, and he was ordered to Nashville. Burns indignantly denied that his own private detective agency had been involved in the matter, or in the combing of Montana for bits of evidence that Wheeler had ever broken any law. He insisted that Hately was a purely government detective, travelling on government mileage and with a government expense account.

Hately failed to get anything "on" Sen. Wheeler from the Nashville trip. The man he met was an old friend of the senator, as Wheeler has testified, and he reported to Wheeler that Hately had asked him whether there were not something somewhere in Wheeler's career "that he would not like to have known." He was answered in the negative.

Fink Trails Fink.

Burns added to the evidence of cynical intrigue in the department by saying that a detective has been shadowing Gaston V. Means, one of Burns' former pals who now is aiding the Senate committee. He denied that this man stole the records which Means has lost. Howard Mannington, who lived in the Little Green House on K. Street, and who denies that he received money for his "pull" with Daugherty in the matter of whisky removal permits and other evasions of law, is another of Burns' confessed "old friends from Columbus." Burns knew of his close association with Daugherty. He knew, also, that Jess Smith was an intimate associate of Daugherty. Burns has talked with Lockwood of the republican national committee, too, during the period of Lockwood's most violent attacks on Wheeler and the other progressives who have probed the corruption of the Coolidge administration. And Burns' confidential secretary, afterward a special agent, was the wife of the private secretary to Ned McLean of the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer—the McLean who falsely declared that he lent the $100,000 to Fall.

Burns on Vermin.

Attorney General Stone has made no move, so far as is known, to rid the department of Burns. He has, according to Burns, ordered that the list of dollar-a-year special agents, which included McLean, Fred Upham and other big politicians in the Daugherty gang, be cancelled. Yet Burns seems extremely anxious that his private detective business shall not get involved in the scandal which he as a public official, has waded in. He denied, over and over, in a loud voice, any connection between the Burns agency and the attacks on senators or the defense of the administration.

"A lot of these lice around here have been trying to make you believe those things, but they are false," he shouted.

KU KLUX KLAN BIG POWER IN INDIANA POLL

Old Party Politicians Planning Accordingly

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11.—Out of the wreckage left in the path of Tuesday's primary election, Indiana political leaders today were starting to rebuild their campaign plans and trying to measure the strength of a new power in state politics—the Ku Klux Klan.

From the governorship race down to the contest over local offices, the primary was marked by surprises and upsets. Election returns did not come in the way politicians figured they were going to. The klan had been to the polls.

Jackson Is Klan Candidate.

The klan nominated Ed. Jackson as the republican candidate for governor by a majority of 35,000 over five other candidates when politicians had agreed that a majority was impossible. It left Mayor Shank of Indianapolis, the anti-klan candidate, trailing 130,000 votes behind in second place.

Anti-klan strength in the democratic party lifted Mayor Durgan of Lafayette from the obscurity to which the old guard leaders had consigned him and put him second in a field of eight running for the nomination for governor.

Neutral Candidate Defeated.

The split of strength among the candidates prevented the nomination of Dr. Carleton McCulloch, backed by Tom Taggart, democratic boss of Indiana. McCulloch had a substantial plurality, but not the necessary majority and the nomination will be made in convention. McCulloch was neutral on the klan issue.

Some Child Slavery Facts Admitted In Bosses' Conference

NEW YORK, May 11.—Half of the child workers between 14 and 15 years of age in the United States are unprotected by law. Half of the factories of the country are working their employes longer than 48 hours a week. These are some of the points brought out by a report of the employers' National Industrial Conference Board, New York. The report states in part:

"Thirty-five states and the District of Columbia have fixed an 8-hour day as the maximum for children, while in Virginia 44 hours is their maximum work week. In 19 states the weekly period is shortened so that children may attend parttime school, and in a few such cases the working week for children under 16 is only 40 hours during the school year.

"The workday for women is held down to 8 hours by law in only 8 states. Fourteen permit a 9-hour day and in 18 states 10 hours or more are permitted. Altho the customary legal limit of work for men is 10 hours a day, in special occupations it is set at 8 hours."

In agriculture which has 46.6 per cent of all working children, according to the report, there is no legal protection. Nor are the many children in domestic service safeguarded by law.

Woman Teachers Draw Equal Pay.

ALBANY, N. Y.— Women teachers in the public schools of New York state will receive equal pay with men teachers as a result of a bill signed by Gov. Smith, effective Sept. 1.

Ladies Demand "Bucket of Blood."

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Patriotic ladies of the vintage of 1812 led by the valiant Mr. Noble Newton Potts, have raised the standard of Americanism against the insidious advances of pacifism, which under cloak of christianity is permeating the life of this country with the red flag of Bolshevism tucked away in its inside pocket.

The venerable ladies held a protest meeting here and selected for the target of their wrath the very innocuous aggregation of females listed under the general heading of the "Womens' International League of Peace and Freedom." After listening to bloodthirsty advocates of bigger, better and bloodier wars, wade metaphorically in gore, the patriots summed up enough energy to howl down two speakers who tried to insinuate that the organization above mentioned was not entirely unconcerned with national efforts culminating in bloodletting; that they would help to bandage the wounded and serve doughnuts to the heroes on the way to their graves.

Resolutions were passed urging Congress to stop investigating such patriotic citizens as Harry Sinclair, Harry M. Daugherty and Col. Charles Forbes but to run down the source of revenue that finances these pacifist movements. A committee was appointed to go on a handshaking expedition to Pres. Coolidge

FILIPINOS FIGHT TO REFUTE TIES OF U. S. PLUTES

Imperialist Poison In Washington

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Philippine Press Bureau, which is in constant touch with every detail of the campaign for special funds for independence in the Philippines made necessary by the suspension of the regular independence fund by the American insular auditor with the support of the governor general, denounces as an attempt to defame the Filipino people for the purpose of defeating their just aspirations to become a free and independent nation, the special dispatch of Walter J. Robb appearing in various newspapers in the United States charging that a scandal of large proportions has developed in connection with the sending of a third parliamentary mission to the United States to work for the independence of the Philippines.

To provide for fund for propaganda in this direction all of the 50,000 civil service employes have been asked to contribute annually one-fifth of their monthly salaries. If all contribute it is estimated that the fund thus raised will amount to about $2,000,000, and that secret pledges written on white sheets intended to be destroyed as soon as read, are made by the employes.

To prove that this dispatch is a mere fabrication, out of the total of 270,000 pesos (in dollars half that amount) already subscribed and paid up to April 25, the proportion coming from government officials and employes is less than 5 percent.

Robb May Have Been Dick.

Walter J. Robb was formerly an employes of the Philippine Press bureau and in the past tried to win the favor of Senate President Quezon and other Filipino leaders and is now paid by the American Chamber of Commerce, well known as opposing with all its might the political aspirations of the Filipinos. Personally and as secretary of that body he is conducting, as he has always done in the past, a campaign of defamation and misrepresentation in the United States papers together with other American correspondents such as Norbert Lyons and Russell Zeininger. Walter Robb has published many articles in American magazines here illustrating them with photographs of practically naked non-Christian tribes of the islands for the purpose of giving the impression that the majority of the Filipinos are uncivilized. We denounce Walter Robb as a man paid by interested parties to poison the hearts of the American people against the Filipinos.

Filipino Bill Before Congress.

An offer of a constitutional republican government to be known as the "Commonwealth of the Philippines" is the latest proposal of the United States Congress as settlement of the troublous Philippine affairs. The United States would retain complete control, however, for thirty-four years which provision will undoubtedly, make the Filipinos skeptical of this latest suggestion of their American exploiters.

The Bill.

The bill providing for the republican government was proposed in the House of Representatives by Chairman Fairfield of the committee on insular affairs. It provides for the holding a constitutional convention, "the members of which shall be elected by the qualified electors for the purpose of drafting a constitution for the commonwealth. The convention shall provide for the submission of a constitution to the qualified electors for their ratification or rejection at a referendum to be held within three months or not more than five months after the adoption of the constitution by the convention."

"The constitution shall provide for a republican form of government with the executive power vested in the governor, the legislative power vested in the legislature, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and the judicial power vested in one supreme court and such inferior courts as from time to time may be established."

A bill of rights including the following provisions revocable only by the United States Congress is provided:

How Much Freedom?

"All citizens of the commonwealth shall declare allegiance to the United States. Citizens of the United States shall have the same civil and political rights as citizens of the commonwealth. Every officer of the commonwealth shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, declare, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States and will support and defend the constitution of the United States and that of the commonwealth."

The bill of rights is to allow absolute religious toleration and tax exemption to all church property.

At the end of the thirty-four year period the Filipinos are to decide by referendum whether the commonwealth should continue or complete independence should be theirs.

So far, there has been no announcement of more important details of the Fairfield bill. Filipinos are wondering how much authority will still be left in the hands of the Governor?

NON-MAGNETIC LABORATODY BUILT BY YOUNG SCIENTIST AT ALPINE, N. J., ON THE PALLISADE HEIGHTS

ALPINE, N. J., May 11.—Where the sheer palisades rise 500 feet above the glistening Hudson at Alpine, a strange, red, mushroom-like monstrosity of architecture struggles in a tangle of young trees and underbrush.

The "Mystery Castle" is a non-magnetic research laboratory. The builder is Dr. John Clawson Burnett, a youthful, sandy-haired, dynamic idealist who haw-hawed heartily as he showed the correspondent about the place.

Not a Commercial Enterprise.

"Nothing in life is so constant as change," he said, in explanation of his theory that all life is moving in cycles and that thru his elaborate instruments for stimulation of that change he can prolong and make happier existence for every one.

The laboratory and the little cluster of wierdly built buildings about it, are not part of a commercial enterprise, Dr. Burnett insisted. The doctor, who is 38, is a man of independent means. His wife, a former New Jersey heiress, Cora Timken, designed the unusual group of houses.

The most important discovery which the doctor had to announce from among a maze of elaborate and expensive machinery with which he had equipped his laboratory, was proof that the oscilloclast, a device invented by the late Dr. Albert Abrams, of California, actually gives off energy.

"I am not yet making any claims as to the effect of this treatment by the oscilloclast upon the human body," Dr. Burnett said. "But we have proved beyond doubt that the machine gives off regulated energy, in direct contravention of what Henry Ford's scientists said."

The non-magnetic laboratory is the only one of its kind in the world. There is a non-magnetic laboratory at Washington, D. C., constructed upon somewhat different lines.

Even Paint Non-Metal.

There is not a scrap of magnetic metal within 200 feet of the ungainly red building. Huge beams of long leafs pine, covered with fire-proof lathes and plaster, are the foundation of construction. Where nails and screws were necessary, they are of copper and brass. The radiators are brass; even the tiny screws in electric light fixtures have been changed. The very paint on the walls is non-metal.

A sunken platform within the main room of the laboratory goes down to the bedrock of the Palisade Cliffs, so that only an earthquake can shake it. In every way, the doctor has designed his plant by and for the most delicate instruments known to science.

Dr. Burnett and Hallberg demonstrated an elaborate device that throws a motion picture of your heart beats on a scene, while another machine measures the amount of air you breathe and what comes out of what goes in. They showed how a little pith ball proved the earth a positive conductor; how a live twig, when crushed, gave off electrical energy; and how two lights counter-act one another and produce darkness.

Daugherty Will Be Compelled To Take The Witness Stand

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Hearings on the petition of former attorney general Daugherty's suit for injunctions to prevent the senate Daugherty committee and the local telegraph companies from obtaining and making public his personal and official telegrams, was deferred until May 9, when the case came up in court today.

Counsel for Daugherty will be given opportunity to cross-examine Gaston B. Means, declared Senator Burton K. Wheeler, prosecutor for the D. of J. investigating committee. The hearings will continue thruout the month.

The ex-attorney general will also be given opoprtunity to testify and if he does not come willingly he will be dragged into the witness chair by force, said Senator Wheeler. "Daugherty is the man we want to get on the witness stand," said Wheeler. "The hearings would not come to an end without giving the big grafter an opportunity to make his speech.

It is expected that senator Wheeler will get a clean bill of health from the Borah committee investigating the charges made against him by the Republican National Committee. That outfit is now pretty well discredited and their statements are no longer given any credence.

Frank A. Vanderlip has organized a posse of investigators and prominent lawyers to run down crooks who are defrauding the government. His organization is called "The Citizens Federal Research Bureau." He has engaged J. Weston Allen, former Attorney General of Boston, Edward J. Abbot Jr. and Albert Hurwitz to prosecute the culprits when caught. Mr. Allen made a reputation in Boston for convicting District Attorney Pelletier, Supreme Advocate of the Knights of Columbus and several prominent attorneys of blackmail. He also convicted Ponzi and Thomas Lawson.

The fact that so many Massachusetts men are on the job in Washington bodes ill for Coolidge in the opinion of press reporters here. Efforts to sidetrack the investigations are still going on, but the powers that be, dare not come out too openly fearing an explosion and the creating of more suspicion.

AUSTRALIAN BANKERS PROFIT ON WORLD WAR

Country's Debt $900 Per Head

By W. Francis Ahern.
(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia.— The money power in Australia is raising the interest rates on loans. The first shot was fired in March when the money trust forced the Australian government to convert a 5 1-4 percent bond issue into 6 percents free of income tax.

The loan was to meet war bonus bonds issued to the soldiers in 1920, to the amount of approximately $100,000,000, now falling due. The government has no money to meet them.

All appeals to "patriotism" fell on deaf ears. To the money trust this loan is equivalent to a net return up to 8 percent.

The bankers were able to squeeze the government because since 1920, when the bonds were issued, the financiers have been quietly buying them from the war veterans. Having got the equivalent of 8 percent for government bonds, the trust is not likely to lend money for any other purpose at less.

Farmers whose mortgages are awaiting renewals will, many of them, be unable to pay increased interest. Manufacturers and other industrial concerns are likewise penalized.

Australia has also issued its first inflated currency and though the issue of inflated money is small—$21,000,000—it is a start in the direction that has sent other nations towards bankruptcy.

Australia is carrying a combined war and domestic debt equal to $300 per head of population. Taxation has reached the limit and cheap loans are a thing of the past.

BRITISH LABOR BACKS RUSSIAN DAMAGE BILL

Rap Bankers' Move Against Parley

LONDON, May 11.—The Anglo-Russian conference is proceeding normally, despite inspired reports to the contrary. An international conspiracy to sabotage the relations between Britain and Russia exists and it never worked harder than at present. The Daily Herald is exposing the enemies of the Soviet government and publishing articles from progressive labor leaders who declare that the bill for damages presented as a counter claim to Britain is thoroly justifiable and moderate.

The Soviet government, thru, its representatives, demands, according to reports, the sum of $20,000,000,000, for damages caused by its armies and other hirelings in Russia during the period of active intervention. The British claims against the Soviet amount to about one-quarter this sum.

The heaviest single item in the Soviet claim against England, is $12,213,000,000, for British support to Admiral Kolchak. London bankers pretend to laugh off the Soviet claims, but "he who laughs last laughs best," and it is conceded that tho the bankers may have laughed without restrictions up until now, the hour is approaching when they may be more inclined to pray to their Sterling God than to laugh.

While British governments not excepting the present one, have made loud cries about Bolshevik tyranny, it is a well-known fact that England is inciting rebellions among the Moslems against the Soviet Republics. While the success of the uprisings are greatly exaggerated with the alleged instability of the Soviet power during the Anglo-Russian conference, much loss of life is caused thru the plotting of the British imperial government. That MacDonald has not called a halt on this devilish work shows what a dyed-in-the-wool imperialist he is.

The Communist Party of Great Britain in a statement demands the withdrawals of all claims against Soviet Russia. Immediate appointment of a Trade Unionist ambassador to Moscow, who shall be nominated by the General Council, conclusion of an economic treaty and the granting of credits to the Soviet government.

FAMOUS DEFENDER OF CAMERON DAM WHO KILLED SHERIFF DIED OF DROPSY IN MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11.—Scores of morbidly curious people today swarmed thru the home of John Dietz, 63, for a last look at the "Defender of Cameron Dam," one of the most picturesque characters in the history of Wisconsin.

With members of his family at his bedside — those who had helped in the five-year battle against the state and the lumber interests—the famous pioneer Badger died in a hospital last night from dropsy.

Twenty years ago Dietz started farming a piece of land beside the Thornapple River, near Cameron dam. He managed to wrest a bare living from the farm, when lumber interests decided to tear down the dam on the Dietz property for the purpose of floating logs over the farm. Then a five-year battle started. When the sheriff and his deputies came with a writ ordering him to move, Dietz and his family locked themselves in their cabin and with rifle and revolver fought back the invaders.

For five years Dietz and his family held off all attempts to evict them.

On October 8, 1910, Dietz and his family were captured after a fight in which Deputy Oscar Harp was killed. Dietz was found guilty of murder in the first degree, while his wife and son Leslie, also charged with murder, were freed. Dietz was sentenced to life, but on May 13, 1921, he was pardoned.

Weavers Walk Out.

WATERVILLE, Me.—More than 400 weavers at the Wyandotte Worsted Mills, Waterville, walked out in an effort to block the speeding up system. One worker is expected to operate four of the new automatic looms.

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The World of Labor—Industry and Agriculture

IMPORTED COTTON CLOTH AND SOUTHERN NON-UNION LABOR HIT NORTHERN TEXTILE WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Importation of cotton cloth into the United States while tens of thousands of American textile workers lack the opportunity to earn a living, was condemned by the emergency committee of the American Federation of Textile Workers at a special meeting in Fall River, Mass., April 29. Similar action was taken a week earlier by the council of New Bedford textile workers.

The critical situation is shown in reports of curtailment in Fall River reaching 80 per cent while in New Bedford operation thruout April averaged little more than 50 percent of normal. In New England activity averaged only 129 hours per spindle during March.

These northern textile operatives are being told by agents of big business that their meager working standards prevent their securing employment in competition with the still cheaper labor preserves which textile capital owns in the south and in other countries. They are vainly hoping for protective legislation to forestall wage cuts.

* * *

Department of commerce figures show the extent of the depression. Orders for cotton goods during March aggregated only 80,300,000 yards as against 120,441,000 yards during the same month in 1923. Production amounted to 85,110,000 yards as against 115,456,000 yards a year ago. In other words, with production cut by more than 25 per cent it was still running ahead of demand.

Here is the situation. Foreign textile workers have had their living standards reduced to the point where they can undersell American textile workers. And southern textile workers in America, because of their lower standards, are underselling those in the north. So the pressure of competition in an over-expanded industry comes squarely on the workers who have achieved some sort of living conditions and is acting to force them to give up those conditions.

Only Way To Make Industry Safe For Labor Is Abolish Capitalism

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 11.—Labor officials and physicians who are working to make industry safe for the life and limbs of workers will gather in New York city May 17-18 for the second annual conference of the Workers' Health bureau. The entire country will be represented by delegates and a national campaign will be launched to combat industrial diseases and poisons. Fifty labor organizations will participate. Among the experts who will take part in the conference are Dr. Joseph Aub, Harvard university; Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, Ohio university; Dr. James P. Warbasse, Co-operative League of America, and Dr. Bradley Kirschberg, consulting chemist Workers' Health bureau.

Special attention will be paid to poisoning by lead, benzol, and mercury, and to silicosis, described by the bureau as "a dangerous lung disease affecting thousands of workers in many trades." Legislative experts will consider laws aimed to reduce the number of industrial accidents. The equally important matter of law enforcement will be studied.

Motion pictures have been made to show the effects of industrial diseases. A program will be drawn up for the use of trade unions that desire to start co-operative health centers for their members.

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Philadelphia, Notice!

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STARVATION WAGE IN GERMANY HITS BRITISH MINERS

Causes Unemployment In America Also

(Special to The Daily Worker)

An illuminating statement on the cause of the wage reduction drives in the British mining industry is given out by the American office of the International Workers Aid (F. S. R.) which is in intimate touch with industrial conditions in Germany. The committee's statement, which follows, tells how starvation German wages are affecting the working class in every industrial country.

"In the negotiations at present being conducted to settle the dispute between the bosses and workers in the British coal mining industry," says the committee, "the whole basis of settlement proposed by the owners is calculated to allow them to cut prices to meet competition from Germany, where the workers are receiving starvation wages, thus enabling German big business to underbid all competitors. This cut in prices by the British owners would reduce wages in proportion. The coal miner's family is made to carry the burden of this competition by accepting a depreciated standard of living which approaches slow starvation.

U. S. Workers Unemployed.

"The same thing is happening in many other industries. The bosses want to compete with German products which are glutting the market because the German products are being sold more cheaply. This the German owners are enabled to do because of the low wages in Germany.

"In this country, also, wages are being cut and unemployment is increasing constantly. Cheap German labor is throwing American workers out of employment. In Massachusetts alone there are 90,000 unemployed with little hope of early improvement in the industrial situation. In the coal mining industry there is general unemployment. Even the steel industry is being hard hit—observers predict a drop soon in production of 75 per cent of capacity, the rate last autumn.

"If American workers do not help the workers of Germany the present situation will only become aggravated.

Russian Trade Necessary.

"Another cause for unemployment in this country as well as other countries is the loss of the Russian market. Recognition of Soviet Russia and the restoration of credit to Russia would be followed by an enormous trade between the two countries, and this would give employment to hundreds of thousands of workers, as Russia needs an immense amount of every conceivable kind of product.

"The Committee for International Workers' Aid is carrying on a campaign for aid of German workers and for recognition of Soviet Russia. Not because it believes in doling out charity to needy workers. But because it believes in the class conscious solidarity of the workers of the world. Because it believes that only by helping each other can the workers of the world be saved. Because it believes that a defeated working class of Germany would mean a defeated working class of America and the world.

"By contributing to the fund being raised by the Committee for International Workers' Aid the workers of America will help the first workers' republic, the workers of Germany helped in their present plight, and will also help themselves by helping others.

"Note new address: Committee for International Workers' Aid, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago."

"Train More Farmers."

"The average tenure on the farm of a state in which there are 506,614 workers in agriculture is two to four years," admits the Bureau of Education of the United States department of interior in its latest Rural Schools News Letter. "Farming has become commercialized and highly complex. New Problems are continually arising with changing conditions in the social order. Unless we do a better job of reaching the farm boys with training related to their occupation, can we hope to have a self-sustaining agriculture in the United States?" questions the report. But the solution offered is to train 506,614 farm workers during every four years to take the places of the departing tenants!

$7 PAY FOR TWO WEEKS' WORK IN THE STEEL MILLS

Too Poor to Enjoy the 8-Hour Day

By J. A. HAMILTON.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 11.—A steel worker at the McDonald mill of the Carnegie Steel Co., (subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation) near here recently drew $7.00 in cash for his two weeks' labor.

This was what remained after the company had deducted rent, gas, water, coal, and electricity for use of the company-owned house in the company-owned town of McDonald, Ohio.

The poor devil was so much put out at this evidence of lack of appreciation for his services that he rebelled and demanded — a cheaper house.

Expense Figures Juggled.

A favorite accounting trick of the corporation, is to juggle the expense figures to show that wages consume a very high percentage of the corporate income, so high in fact, that the workers are really getting as much as possible. But when the wage costs of certain processes are examined by themselves, one wonders how the total wage costs can possibly come to more than a small fraction of the selling price.

Operation of Steel Mill.

The McDonald mill is a so-called "strip mill" which rolls comparatively narrow and thin strips of steel, such as are used in the manufacture of automobiles. It is thoroly modern, using electric motors and with practically all the handling of the steel done by mechanical power. One of the "mills" in the plant consists of a heating furnace and three trains of rolls.

Steel Manufactured Practically Free.

A typical "run" will start with steel "slabs" of about 1800 pounds in weight and 10 feet by 18 inches by 2½ inches in dimensions, and result in strips perhaps 20 feet by 18 inches by 1-16 inch. To get the steel from the incoming railroad car in the billet yard to the outgoing car in the stock yard, passing thru the furnaces, thru three trains containing 11 pairs of rolls, over the "hot bed" to be cooled, past the "shears" to be cut to the desired length, requires 27 workers. On a "straight run" producing strips the same width and thickness, one mill can handle over 500 tons of steel in an 8-hour shift. On a run where considerable adjustments of the rolls must be made for varying widths or thicknesses, at least 250 tons can be put thru. The wages of these 27 men amounts to $150.24 at current rates, or from about 30 cents to about 60 cents per ton, according to output. (All figures of course, obtained from workmen, not from the company.)

Outrageous Exploitation.

Current quotations show a difference of over $20.00 per ton (2000 pounds) between pig iron and finished bars. Part of the manufacturing process is done in the rolling of the slabs before they reach McDonald mill. The Carnegie company may sell the McDonald product much below the quotations referred to. Nevertheless, when they can get a large part of the manufacturing process done for 30c per ton in direct labor cost, a condition of tremendous exploitation is revealed.

Joys of the Skidman's Job.

The daily wage for the 8-hour shift of these 27 men varies from $4.00 for laborers to $12.00 for the roller, according to statements of the workmen. One of the choicest jobs (the boss chooses it for the greenhorn) is that of "skidman." The furnace bed is inclined to facilitate the row of some 60 slabs lying crosswise of the furnace, one in front of another, being pushed thru from the upper to the lower end. The skidmen must perch on the upper edge of the furnace roof and by means of long bars and hooks, replace any slabs which may happen to get piled on top of the others.

For this pleasant occupation, in which he can observe the beautiful hell of heat in the furnace and entertain himself by smelling the variety of escaping gases, the skidman receives the extra emolument of 1 cent per hour over the 50 cents received by the ordinary laborer. The company does not provide him with a gas mask, but so far as is known, every skidman having been "gassed," as often happens, has thus far been carried away by someone; proving that the company is most solicitous for its employes' welfare.

Soviet Auto Factory

MOSCOW, May 11.—Beginning with the First of May, the Automobile Factory "Amo" will produce trucks for the general use of the government. The factory is under the direction of American workers. It was organized about two years ago by a group of members of the Chicago and New York Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. The mass production of trucks is being greeted by the Russian press and is offered as an example to the other workers of Russia.

Prison Tuberculosis Takes the Life of Another Wobbly

(By Defense News Service.)

TUCSON, Arizona, May 11.—Tuberculosis, contracted in prison, has claimed one more I. W. W. member who was convicted of opposition to the United States entering the war in Europe. James Mulroney, sailor and shipbuilder, is dead here after a desperate struggle of two years to regain health. Only a few weeks ago William Weyh, another I. W. W. also convicted in the war case, died here under similar circumstances.

Mulroney was arrested in California in 1917. He was one of 53 men who were confined for 64 days and nights in a cell 20 by 30 feet in the Sacramento city jail. All of them could not lie down at once. It was winter. Each man had but a cotton blanket. They slept in relays on a damp concrete floor. Food was bad and inadequate. Five of those men died, of tuberculosis and influenza, in the months while the group awaited trial under war indictments.

Thomas Martinez, a Mexican I. W. W., imprisoned in the Chicago war trial in 1918, also died of tuberculosis after being let out of Leavenworth two years ago. Ricardo Flores Magon, Mexican editor of a periodical in Los Angeles, nearly blind, was permitted to die in his cell at Leavenworth in December, 1922, for lack of medical attention. He was likewise imprisoned for war opinions.

Arrangements for funeral services over Mulroney's body are being made by the General Defense Committee of Chicago.

NEGRO TENANTS WILL HIT RENT HOGS TONIGHT

Hold Mass Meeting At Community Center

With the slogan "Tenants, Organize Against the Rent Hogs," the Negro Tenants Protective League is completing arrangements for a big mass meeting at Community Centre, 3201 S. Wabash Ave., tonight.

Otto E. Huiswoud, Lovett Fort-Whiteman and Gordon Owens are among the speakers who will put the League's program of action before the hard-wrung tenants of the South Side.

All these speakers took a leading part in the recent All-Race Congress or Sanhedrin. Thruout that assembly they emphasized that the housing problem is one of the biggest issues before the Race. The Negro housing problem is far more serious than the white's. Negroes are crowded into segregated districts where they pay higher rents for poorer accommodations than the whites pay elsewhere.

The League seeks to build up a powerful mass movement of Negro tenants in the segregated district which can take effective action against greedy landlords of either color.

Marsh Wants Collections.
(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Benj. C. Marsh, for the People's Reconstruction League, has called upon the democrats in the senate to join the progressives in recovering nearly a billion dollars a year from the rich by restoring the excess profit tax as outlined in the Brookhart amendment.

ARMY OF RAIL WORKERS FIRED SINCE AUGUST

Discharge Of Shopmen Hurts Equipment

A total of 220,216 railroad workers joined the ranks of the unemployed between August, 1923, and February 1924 according to the monthly wage statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The number on railroad payrolls is now 30,266 below that in February 1923. This means that tens of thousands of railroad employes are without an opportunity to earn a living for their families because the profits of absentee owners get first shot at the revenues of the industry. Children may go hungry but these profits must not fall short of a billion.

Shopmen Hit Hardest.

Shop forces have suffered the heaviest casualties since a year ago. The number on the payrolls in February was 34,213 below February 1923. Since August the railroads have laid off 55,936 shopmen including 21,424 car repairmen, 4,200 machinists, about 1,000 each of blacksmiths and boilermakers, 17,437 mechanics helpers and 8,430 shop laborers. The executives talk of saving $100,000,000 for stockholders this year at the expense of equipment repair work.

Cars and Engines on Sick List.

As a result the proportion of cars and locoomotives in bad order is steadily increasing. The report for April 15 shows 176,698 freight cars and 12,144 locomotives on the sick list. This means 7,8 percent of the cars and 18.8 percent of the locomotives out of commission for lack of repairs. But the rail executives appear to welcome the traffic recession as an excuse for this condition.

The slump in employment makes the railroad wages which averaged $136 for the month of February insecure. The average represents a gain of $5 or approximately 4 percent as compared with February 1923 but this gain is probably almost wholly due to the extra pay added by leap year. And rail executives are already quoted in financial papers as quite satisfied with a moderate traffic recession at this time hinting broadly that it affords an opportunity to push down costs, particularly labor costs.

Slight Wage Gain.

The small gains in the wages of typical occupations affected by the upward tendency of wages in 1923 are shown in the following table straight time hourly earnings:

Hourly Earn's	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1923
Boilermakers	$0.754	$0.725
Machinists	.750	.720
Carmen (frt)	.669	.644
Clerks B	.615	.605
Mechanics' helpers	.512	.487
Section labor	.349	.333
Telleg's and Tower'n	.617	.609
Freight handlers	.441	.422
Yard brakemen	.735	.731

During February 1924 machinists averaged $138 exclusive of overtime, boilermakers $139, freight carmen $124, helpers $95, section labor $63, clerks $115, telegraphers and towermen $133, freight handlers $84 and yard brakemen $142.

Such wages are inadequate for a decent living standard. But in view of the tendency of unemployment to increase the vital question is whether even these can be maintained. The general situation has sufficient resemblance to 1921 to put railroad workers on their guard.

HOOVER'S UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES ARE FAKED, SAYS ECONOMIST

Was Secretary Hoover conspiring with Wall street to give the people a false sense of prosperity when he announced thru the president's cabinet that there was little or no unemployment in the country? U. S. bureau of labor statistic figures to which he must have had access seem to answer in the affirmative. This is the second instance in which the executive branch of the government appears as the publicity tool of business interests.

The downward tendency of employment in manufacturing industry, according to the bureau for March, is approaching a real industrial depression and business is beginning to recognize it. The bureau's general employment index for March stands nearly 6 percent below a year ago, more than 18 percent below the peak of 1920 and just on a par with July 1914.

Only Three-quarters Capacity.

During March 3 per cent of the country's manufacturing establishments were idle and the remainder reported production at about 77 per cent of capacity. This means that the concerns operating had only 82 per cent of their full working forces and in addition were averaging 6 per cent under full-time operation.

In spite of industry as a whole operating a little more than three-quarters capacity, production was running ahead of consumption and a further slowing down during April is indicated.

Jobs Growing Slimmer.

Decreased employment as compared with a year ago was reported by the major groups of industries as follows: textiles 8½ per cent, iron and steel 5 per cent, leather and its finished products 7½ per cent, chemicals and allied 2 per cent, metal products other than iron and steel 5 per cent, tobacco manufactures 8 per cent, vehicles 4 per cent, miscellaneous including agricutural implements, electrical manufactures and auto tires 11 per cent. Only four industrial groups stood against this general decline. Lumber held its own, paper and printing gained 1 per cent, food products gained 1 per cent and stone, clay and glass products gained 3 per cent.

Textiles Hit Hardest.

Individual industries reporting large decreases in number on payrolls are cotton goods with a drop of 15 per cent, dying and finishing of textiles 17 per cent, millinery and lace 15 per cent, foundries and machine shops 13 per cent, car building and repair 14 per cent, agricultural implements 16 per cent, automobile tires with a decline of 20 per cent.

The major groups of industries make the following reports as to capacity operation: Food products are averaging 87 per cent of full-time with 77 per cent of a full working force, textiles 92 per cent full-time with 82 per cent full working force, iron and steel 95 per cent and 75 per cent, lumber and its manufactures 96 per cent and 90 per cent, leather 93 per cent and 77 per cent, paper and printing 98 per cent and 91 per cent, chemicals 94 per cent and 82 per cent, stone, clay and glass 91 per cent and 82 per cent, tobacco 87 per cent and 71 per cent, vehicles 97 per cent and 89 per cent, while the miscellaneous group of industries reports 96 per cent of full time and 77 per cent of full working force.

Thus the industries of the country during March were averaging from a low of less than 70 per cent of capacity in the case of the food and tobacco groups up to a high of 98 per cent of capacity in the paper and printing trades. This may appear to the president's cabinet as uninterrupted prosperity but an authoritative statement, as to how the country is to dispose of its surplus productive capacity would be a more valuable contribution.

Boost The DAILY WORKER. If you are a worker, it is your paper.

SCAB KENTUCKY FIRM ABSORBS BIG UNION MINES

Trustification And Open Shops Go Together

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

The largest coal operation in the west Kentucky field is being thrown into the non-union column as the result of a $4,000,000 deal by which the North American Co. adds the St. Bernard Co. to its coal properties. The resulting consolidation will control approximately 30 per cent of the annual production in this field. The North American is a public utility holding company corporation dominated by eastern financiers.

The change of ownership will also result in an increase in the capitalization on which coal profits will be demanded as the owners of the St. Bernard company are to get $200 in cash and $66.67 worth of West Kentucky Coal Co. preferred stock for every share they hold in the old concern. The $200 cash bonus will be provided out of a $5,000,000 bond issue. Such inflation is a regular accompaniment of consolidations engineered by bankers and gives them a heavier mortgage on the productivity of the workers.

Has Company Union.

The mines of the St. Bernard company have been union mines for a number of years. But these mines will now be consolidated with the West Kentucky Coal Co. which is nonunion, controlling its miners thru a mutual benefit association or company union similar to Atterbury's on the Pennsylvania railroad. To prepare for its jump into the nonunion column the St. Bernard company withdrew from the West Virginia Coal Operators' Assn. so as not to be bound by any contract made with the union.

Employes of the St. Bernard mines are now on strike along with the other union miners of the district and the company has made plain its stand in a statement which says: "The St. Bernard Mining Co. will not sign the so-called Jacksonville agreement providing for the present scale of wages for a period of 3 years." It points to the suffering which the men and their families are undergoing because of their refusal to accept a lower wage.

22 Mines In Scab Combine.

The combined companies will operate 22 mines with a capacity of 3,200,000 to 5,000,000 tons a year. In 1923 they produced 2,861,449 of the 9,800,000 tons produced in western Kentucky. They will control over 75,000 acres of coal lands with reserves in excess of 400,000,000 tons. Included on the property are more than 1,100 company-owned miners' houses and 12 large commissary stores.

Profits of the two companies for the last 6 years averaged $1,762,438 a year which would have meant an average of 14 per cent a year to common stockholders on the basis of the present capitalization. The profits of the parent North American company for 1923 amounted to $27,176,069 after all possible deductions, or at the rate of $31 on each $100 invested.

FRIENDS OF STRIKEBREAKERS SHOULD NOT HOLD EDITORIAL POSITION IN THE AMALGAMATED

By J. S. BAKURAS.

The strike of International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Chicago is well known to all members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and workers in general. The bosses organized a great force of police to protect the strikebreakers and to crush the strike. The strikers resolved to fight the bosses' assault to the finish.

The strike assumed the form of a bitter war between the masters and the slaves of the clothing industry. The Amalgamated supported the strikers morally and financially. The Chicago Joint Board of A. C. W. contributed money for the support of the strikers. All members of the Amalgamated should be on the side of their fighting brothers and sisters of the I. L. G. W. U.

On whose side is Mr. V. Poshka, the editor of the Darbas, the Amalgamated bi-weekly in the Lithuanian language?

Tho he, as an editor of the Amalgamated organ, hypocritically shows little support for the strikers in the paper, because of the position he holds, nevertheless he is a loyal friend of strikebreakers. He is not only a friend, but humble servant of the bosses of the Chicago Lithuanian Daily News (Naujienos). That vicious yellow sheet is the organ of strikebreakers. On March 29, 31st, and April 1st, it published the following advertisement for the strikebreakers:

"Wanted: Experienced operators on power machines to sew dresses; steady work, good pay. An excellent opportunity to learn a trade and receive a good wage.

Graceline Dress Co., 302 S. Market St., 4th fl."

Of course, Grigaitis and Jurgelionis, the owners of the paper, received a good piece of gold from the bosses of the company for such an "ad" when the company was in very great need of strikebreakers, because of the strike of ladies' garment workers. As yellow type socialists they gladly received money in their mammonic pockets. Nothing curious about those socialists. Not the first time they showed their strikebreaking teeth.

On August 30, 1919, without a bit of shame they published the following "ad":

"Wanted: Laborers to do work outside of city to take place of the strikers. Good wages, steady work, free board, room and fare. Open all day and Sundays, 630 N. Sagamon St."

During various strikes in Chicago (butchers strike in 1920, ladies' garment workers in 1921, the Amalgamated in 1922) the Naujienos published ads for strikebreakers.

After all, Grigaitis and Jurgelionis are strikebreakers themselves. In February, 1921, they used strikebreakers to crush the strike of their workers (the workers of Naujienos) who demanded recognition of their union and better conditions in the shop.

Mr. V. Poska, the editor of the Darbas, is in friendly relation with the bosses of the Naujienos. More than that. He is one of the contributors of articles to that strikebreaker's paper. This year, under his name, appeared in the Naujienos a series of articles on February 12, 14, 15, 21, 22. In those articles he viciously slandered the militant members of various unions. Many articles he wrote in Naujienos under pseudonym attacking Soviet Russia and the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, organized by the Amalgamated Union.

In my opinion such an open friend of strikebreakers should immediately be ousted from the position of the union. Mr. Poska draws pay from the union and at the same time works for the bosses of strikebreakers. Is it not ridiculous? Is it not dangerous for the union?

It must be mentioned that all the Lithuanian locals of the A. C. W. of A. are very displeased with the present editor of the Darbas. They have been dissatisfied since he got the paper into his hands. Hence they constantly demanded the General Executive Board of the union to oust Poska and put in his place a competent man, loyal to the union principles. The board paid very little attention. The locals are dissatisfied with his reactionary position towards Soviet Russia and the Russian-American Industrial Corporation. They want the editor of the Darbas to be active and a loyal worker in the union.

Recently the Lithuanian locals 54 (Brooklyn) and 269 (Chicago) adopted resolutions demanding the General Executive Board to release Mr. Poska from the enditorship of the Darbas. It is believed that the Board will not turn a deaf ear now.

Screen Star Sued.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 11.—Suit for $50,000 damages, charging false arrest and imprisonment, was filed in Superior court here by Miss Katherine Herlihy against Mary Miles Minter, screen actress, and Dr. Raymond B. Mixswell, Pasadena physician.

BIG WAGE CUT TO FORCE GENERAL STRIKE IN THE SHOE INDUSTRY

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 11—Rumor has it that if the workers are forced to take the 25 per cent reduction in wages that the manufacturers of this city are trying to give them thru the local arbitration board, there will be a general strike in the shoe industry. The wage reduction is in line with the reductions in wages that are being given to the shoe workers all over the New England states.

"WHAT IS TREASON," QUERY OF CAPTAIN MARTIN, AIR EXPERT, IN TALE OF GIGANTIC FRAUDS

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, May 11.—What is treason to one's country, under the rules of modern capitalist society?

Is it treason, for instance, to seize control of the essential weapon needed in a war already in progress, and bleed the public treasury to the bottom in return for false promises of quantity production of this weapon?

Is it treason to make a billion dollars in profit from thus defrauding a nation at war? Or is it, indeed, the mere logical application of the ordinary rules of the game of profits, that plays bandit against one's own government while that government is supposed to be defending the life of the nation?

Captain James V. Martin wants to know. He is a pioneer airman, and he is trying to interest the congress of the United States in the fact that the wholesale frauds, thefts and criminal conspiracies of the aircraft ring, whose friends now dominate the air policy and air force of the government, have gone unpunished, laden down with gold.

"A particular group of men knew, and we have it over their own signatures, that they knew, that the airplane was the most important weapon possessed by the United States when it entered the world war," he told the DAILY WORKER, in a special interview. "These men were E. A. Deeds and H. E. Talbot, of Dayton, Howard Coffin, Sidney W. Waldron, J. G. Vincent of the Packard Motor Co., and others. Deeds had been convicted under the Sherman act of the crime of conspiracy, and sentenced to a year in jail, at Miami, Ohio, but never served. Charles E. Hughes, when he investigated the aircraft frauds for President Wilson, recommended that Deeds be courtmartialed, but he wasn't.

"Here is the story that never has been published:

"1. The pioneers of airplane work had the fighter plane, the bomber plane and the training plane already developed and flying at the beginning of American participation in the world war. They offered these types free of expense to the government.

"2. This particular group of men, who had never successfully built nor flown planes, proceeded to destroy these weapons already offered to the government. I charge that they bribed public officials, forged minutes of the meeting of the Council of National Defense, and usurped themselves into the Aircraft Board.

"They bought the fighter plane, dismantled it and stored it.

"They got rid of the trainer plane by direct suppression of the plane itself and by depriving its projectors of motors for the planes, under the powers of the emergency act for the Aircraft Board.

"They destroyed the bomber by delaying and suppressing its introduction and finally by shooting incendiary darts into its gasoline tank.

"3. They then received one billion dollars, and in spite of having destroyed something already in existence, which they knew to be the essential weapon of the United States in the war, they did not even make an effort to supply a substitute. Not even one fighting plane made by them was in commission when the war ended."

Martin sketched the early years of flying in this country, and the coming upon the scene of Coffin, Waldron and others interested only in making a huge profit from control of the invention. Russell A. Alger, Jr., son of "Canned Beef" Alger, who was secretary of war during the McKinley administration, was one of the group. They saw American participation in the war coming, and they organized to make the most of the opportunity. By talking a great deal, and forming companies of big capitalization—on paper—they captured the limelight just before 1917. When the war declaration was signed they were ready to form the Aircraft Board which lobbied its way triumphantly to the public treasury and grabbed an initial appropriation of $640,000,000 for its advertised program of "winning the war" in the air.

"There were at that time in this country," said Martin, "eight pioneer fliers who had designed, built and flown airplanes with success. These men were ready, as I have said, and they proceeded to enlist financial backing and to propose to the government that they be given the chance to build planes of the types they had proven. But Deeds, Coffin and their group simply eliminated all of these pioneers from the situation. Deeds was made a colonel and placed in charge of the air service. He then dictated to whom the contracts for airplanes should go. Not only were the pioneers shut out, but they were banned from any post where they might advise the government as to its aircraft policy. Coffin and Waldron, with Deeds, made up the Aircraft Board. When the Council of National Defense refused to give them power to direct the air program, they illegally assumed that power within 24 hours, and retained it until the close of the war. They put J. G. Vincent, of the Packard concern, in charge of all motor and airplane design work, and various other co-conspirators or lieutenants into the other positions of authority.

"Their ban against experienced constructors and fliers was carried to the point where experienced fliers had to pretend to learn over again, in order to get a chance in the service organization. The fearless pioneer type that went in for flying before any money could be had or safety known were unwilling to doublecross the government, but they hadn't a chance against the Deeds-Coffin crowd, which had allied itself with Stettinius of Morgon & Co. Stettinius was put in charge of aircraft work in the war department, and the Morgan interests helped the rest of the ring to get government jobs. Then it shared in the big clean-up. The treasury paid all the bills.

"The Dayton Wright Co. was organized by Deeds, and was first owned by the Dayton Metal Products Co., in which Deeds and one Kettering were chief stockholders. Deeds passed his stock over to his wife, took his job in the government, and handed to this company some millions of dollars of public money as advances on the manufacture of planes. There wasn't a man in the whole Dayton Wright concern who had even been responsible for building a successful plane. Orville Wright had nothing to do with it in any way. It simply stole his name.

"The Wright-Martin case was of the same sort. Neither Wright nor Gleen Martin was in it all all. The overpayments made to these mushroom companies without responsible technical men ran into many millions. There was the Lincoln Motors Corporation, the airplane division of the Fisher Body Co., and the airplane division of the Packard Motor Co. Vincent, Waldron, Deeds, and their friends held stock. The Guaranty Trust Co. extended aid to them in launching their plans. The game was so good that they soon came back to Congress and reported that their first $640,000,000 was not enough. They finally absorbed $1,600,000,000.

"When the pioneers saw Deeds, Coffin and Waldron in control, they got together financial backing, on the basis of their years of scientific achievement, and went to the Board, saying, "We will build you thousands of planes on our own responsibility, on our own money. We guaranty performance of our planes. We ask only contracts on that basis, and we will put up bond."

"The scoundrels who refused these offers turned around and gave the millions to their own confederates who never delivered a plane in all that 18 months of war.

"Benedict Crowell, assistant secretary of war, side-tracked two separate investigations which President Wilson ordered made after I had talked with him. Deeds, instead of being courtmartialed, was given a banquet here in Washington by his crowd, and then they pinned a gold medal on him."

Martin's inventions chiefly valuable during the war period were a form of lateral control and an aerodynamic control—devices which removed much of the danger of accidents and gave the flier more freedom of action in battle. His patents stood in the way of the Deeds-Coffin crowd. When they took power as the Aircraft Board they stopped all tests of his devices, which had been placed on army planes in 1916. Records in the war department relating to these devices disappeared. The inventor was then advised that he had better stop experimenting along those lines.

Martin protested, but to no effect. He asked for credentials for flying, but was refused, altho a month earlier he had been refused on the ground that his services in a scientific capacity were indispensable to the government. Discouraged, he went to England, where years earlier he had taught the first British army men to fly. He was welcomed, and the French government also sought his help. His aerodynamic control was at once adopted by the British war planes.

But the Aircraft Board profiteers followed him. An order was sent to London, to an American agent, who notified the British government that Martin was discredited at home and "no good." He was told by the British that they had faith in him, and needed only permission of the Washington government to continue him as their adviser. He went to Chipps Drexel, one of the Philadelphia Drexels, who had been his pupil and who now represented the Aircraft Board in London. Drexel begged him not to ask questions; he could not give the inventor the credentials or character that would allow the British to keep him in their service. Seven of his inventions, then under trial by the British, were dropped.

Details of the persecution of his fellow pioneers he does not claim to know. The Deeds-Coffin group, with Morgan & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. as their allies and many of the ruling clique in the war department organization as their friends, went boldly on with the looting of the aircraft funds and the piling up of excuses for non-delivery of airplanes. How many hundreds of thousands of men on both sides died, because the war was thereby prelonged to the degree it was, nobody will ever know. The airplane companies were stowing away their billion dollars in profits.

Martin finally came home and got command of a ship, and in 1919 made a voyage to Reval with supplies sent by Hoover to Yudenitch—but that is a story familiar to readers of the DAILY WORKER. He is now trying to break thru the barricade of indifference and of organized loot in Washington, to get the aircraft scandal so aired that the crowd which has clung to control in the army and navy air services on the one hand, and in the manufacturing plants on the other, will be forced to give away to men who seek development of the science of flying.

Coolidge And Cox, Ohio's Selections For The Presidency

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 11.—President Calvin Coolidge and former Governor James M. Cox are Ohio's selections for the republican democratic nominations for president.

Voters of Ohio, in the recent presidential primaries, gave decisive majorities for Coolidge and Cox in the preferential vote, and gave to each, the state's delegations to their respective national party conventions.

Coolidge's victory over Senator Hiram Johnson was overwhelming. Incomplete returns indicate the president won by a majority of more than six to one.

Cox apparently defeated William G. McAdoo by nearly three to one.

Bandits Rob Baker

NEW YORK, May 11.—Four bandits, only two of whom were armed, held up Henry S. Levy in front of his bakery in Brooklyn today and robbed him of $5,000.

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The Workers Party in Action

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

REGULAR BRANCH MEETINGS.

Monday, May 12.

German Branch, at Workers' Dramatic Club, 1665 Bissel St., downstairs.

Comrade J. Schaefer will speak on the Anti-Alien Laws, the menace of a super-blacklist. Comrade Schaefer is well-equipped to handle the subject and a most interesting talk can be expected. Meetings are open to the general public.

Hungarian Branch, at 1500 North Sedgewick St., second floor.

Italian 19th Ward (W. S. No. 1) at 1103 S. Loomis St.

Tuesday, May 13.

Ukranian Branch No. 1, at Ukranian Club, 1532 W. Chicago, third floor.

Irving Park English, at 4021 N. Drake Ave.

The Third Annual Picnic of the Workers Party, Local Chicago, will be held on Friday, July 4, at Stickney's Grove. Speakers, dancing, games, refreshments, etc., are being provided. Sympathetic organizations are requested not to arrange any other affair, but to give all possible support to the July 4th picnic.

Trachtenberg Tour

List of Western Dates.

The list of Trachtenberg's western dates follows. Addresses of halls and hours of meetings will be published later where they are not given here:

Wednesday, May 14, Portland, Ore.

Friday, May 16, Tacoma, Wash.

Saturday, May 17, Seattle, Wash.

Sunday, May 18, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Monday, May 19, Spokane, Wash.

Tuesday, May 20, Butte, Mont.

Saturday, May 24, Superior, Wis.

Sunday, May 25, St. Paul, Minn.

Monday, May 26, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW YORK CITY. ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION!

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

Czarists Tumble Out Of The Sky; Russia Is Safe

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Russian Communist government is safe—at least for awhile longer—because of the collapse of certain monarchist plans. The collapse consists in the wreck of the lone biplane of the Skikorsky Aero Engineering company, New York. The company consists of sundry czarist generals and counts who live in New York and support themselves by providing swank for swell parties of the rich, or at worst, by peddling papers and waiting on table.

One of them is Igo Sikorsky, former captain in the czar's army, aviation section. Gen. Theodore Lodijensky, who runs a restaurant, put up a little money, Sikorsky furnished the design, and the rank and file of the monarchist colony gave their odd time—result, one airplane. It was to break all records, for weight, distance, endurance, speed, cheapness, and safety. The company would get rich and proceed to drive the wicked Bolshevists out of Russia.

Eight of them got into the machine with Sikorsky for the test flight at Roosevelt Field, Long Island. They woke up a few minutes later on the Salisbury golf links. Nobody was killed. But the czarists were so badly bruised that amused spectators had to call in a near-by Dobbin and shay to cart home the pieces.

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

WORKERS PARTY MAKES STATEMENT ON THE PULLMAN STRIKE DRAWING ATTENTION TO THE ISSUES INVOLVED

(Statement Issued by the Workers Party, Local Chicago.)

TO THE WORKERS AND STRIKERS OF PULLMAN!

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

The Pullman strikers are now engaged in a life and death struggle with the Pullman corporation to maintain a human standard of living. On April 14, the riveters, buckers, fitters, heaters, reamers, vestibule and steel shop car building forces of the Pullman corporation struck. The profit-greedy Pullman attempted to put over a 10 to 40 per cent cut on the employes. On top of that, the Pullman Company was enforcing the terrific and murderous Taylor or speed up system and thus sucking the last ounce of energy out of the bodies of the workers. The cost of living has gone up and yet the Pullman Company attempts to cut wages.

The company has refused to deal with the carmen. Instead, the company has put over what it calls the "Pullman Plan of Employee Representation," a fake union game in which the EMPLOYERS have their own representatives on the so-called General Employes' Committee, and the WORKERS HAVE NO REPRESENTATION WHATEVER on the Company's committee. The steel carmen struck.

Carry On Militant Struggle.

You must understand that the action of the Pullman corporation is but the beginning of another systematic wage-cutting and longer hour campaign. What the Pullman corporation is trying to sneak over on the carmen, it will, if it succeeds now, attempt on all the workers employed by it. But the Pullman Company will not succeed if YOU WORKERS are organized and carry on a militant struggle to prevent it.

In 1894, in the great Pullman strike, the workers put up a remarkable fight which frightened the bosses and nearly brought them to terms. During the next strike, the men organized in the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor. They forced the Pullman corporation to an agreement which brought also union recognition and representation. Even thru this small organization the workers brought about the abolition of piece-work, established the 8-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and secured proper classification of employes, besides improving tremendously the working conditions.

In the present strike, the striking carmen have been putting up a fine and courageous battle against the Pullman bosses. The picketing of the strikers has been great stuff and inspiring to workers everywhere and already is causing the powerful Pullman corporation to want to talk "agreements" with the Strikers' Committee.

The Workers Party of Chicago and its Pullman Section are with the strikers 100 per cent and stand ready to help in every way they are called upon. Your battle is our battle, is the struggle of all workers against oppression and exploitation by the capitalist robber system.

Organize the Union.

In this strike, the striking workmen are making some headway in organizing into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. At all costs you must endeavor to hold this nucleus of a union organization together after this strike is over and continually to bring in more and more of the workers for future inevitable attacks. Unions are the economic organizations by which the workers can defend themselves from the attacks of the bosses. Bosses fear organized workers and their unions; they are not disturbed a bit if you are not organized. But the organized strength of the workers makes them talk "turkey" to you.

Because workers have struck in some shops in Pullman, other workmen have also had to lay down their tools. We say, this is the time to bring all these workers together, to make common cause with them. Unite your forces. The Pullman Company of bosses is organized 100 per cent against the workers. The workers must organize 100 per cent against the Pullman bosses and then you will be able to lick them and prevent 40 per cent wage cuts, the Taylor speed-up system and even worse slave conditions.

During this strike, the workers of Pullman have had an opportunity to see how the Workers Party is ready to give the strikers all possible assistance. The DAILY WORKER, official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, is the only daily paper that has told the facts and the workers' side, the only true side, of the strike. The DAILY WORKER and the Workers Party are always at the command of the workers in their struggles.

No Language or Race Division—Workers United.

In this strike, foreign-born workers of many lands are out with American workers. The Workers Party of Chicago is glad to see the unity of interest that prevails among the striking workmen, and that they are not divided, as the Pullman capitalists would like to have them, along race and language lines. The Workers Party of America, a political party of the exploited masses has no color line, no race line. All workers accepting its program are welcome into its ranks.

The Workers Party, supporting the striking workmen in all ways, points out at the same time, that the struggle of the workers is a wider and bigger one than that of the Pullman workers against the Pullman bosses. This is only a skirmish of the world's working class against the capitalist class.

Government Protects the Bosses.

In this struggle between the workers and employers in Pullman and elsewhere in America, you will note that the bosses depend also upon protection from the Government, the State forces, the police, militia, etc. You have seen how well and easily the Wall Street interests control the Republican and Democratic parties. You are beginning to realize that the Government and the Republican and Democratic parties are but tools of the American capitalist class. You have seen how powerfully the privileged capitalist class uses the Government it owns body and soul against the workers in many strikes, thru injunctions, etc. Your pickets, too, have been arrested and thus again you see that the government protection is only protection of the bosses, in this instance the owners of the Pullman plant.

Workers Must Own and Manage Industries and Government.

The Workers Party of Chicago declares that the only real remedy against capitalist oppression, wage cuts, long hours of toil, speed-up system and many other ills, is a united struggle of the exploited workers to do away with Capitalist society and Captalist government. The Workers Party, Local Chicago, declares that the workers must organize into their unions and other economic organizations of the working class against the bosses. But they must also join the political party of the working masses and then engage in a struggle to displace the capitalist class and its protector, capitalist government, with political rule and power by the workers, in order that the workers who produce all, may take over, own, operate and manage the factories, mills, fields, shops, etc.

The Workers Party of America is organized to do away with capitalist Tea Pot Dome Government and to replace it by a government of Workers' councils, Soviets. The Workers Party is the only political party of the working class which actively participates in the struggles of the workers at any and all times, and thus proves its right to be the acknowledged representative of the interests of the workers. As before, so in the future, we stand ready to work with you in closest harmony and co-operation. We are with you 100 per cent on the struggle against the Pullman corporation. We will work with you to effect a strong union organization for the future and to win the strike today.

Fight the attacks of the Pullman Corporation!

Hail the Pullman Strikers!

Hail the Solidarity of the Workers!

WORKERS PARTY OF CHICAGO,
Martin Abern, City Secretary.
Sec'y Pullman Section, A. Yuris.

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Get the Difference.

One round-the-world aviator is lost along the icy coasts of Alaska and every resource is drafted in the effort to save him from death. The daily press dramatizes the possible danger that beset him and all the nation is expected to hang on the fringe of nervous hysteria.

But when the department of interior issues its "memorandum for the press," at Washington, D. C., giving the latest statistics of the slaughter of workers in the coal mines, no mention is made of it. The yellow press is mum.

When Major Frederick Martin started on his globe girdling flight he knew the dangers he faced. He accepted them. He knew that he was engaged in a jingo venture, planned to lure the youth of the nation, thru an appeal to its spirit of adventure, into the military service of the capitalist U. S. government. So we have no worry for the major. He and his will be well taken care of.

But where are the widows and orphans of the 2,452 coal miners who lost their lives at their work place last year? Somewhere, trying to earn some sort of a livelihood, under a government that never troubled itself about their well-being.

A million miners in the United States go to their work places facing death. They know it. The government knows it. The bosses know it. The worker canpot help himself. He must live. He must provide for those dependent upon him. The government cares little if he is killed. The boss cares less.

Little attention is paid to the fact that 339 coal miners were killed in March. Some months the figures go higher. Other months they may drop a little lower. But always the toll goes on. The life of the miner is cheap. There are always live, healthy, strong coal miners to take the places of the dead ones, carried from the smoking pit, scene of the latest explosion. There is plenty of new fodder for the capitalist industrial machine.

But capitalist war and militarism must be glorified. For it is the military arm of the bosses' dictatorship at Washington that lets the worker know his place in the coal mine, and at every other work place that he is needed. It is the most powerful weapon of the employer to make the worker take wage cuts, and toil thru the long workday. Only when capitalism has been abolished will the life of the worker be valued above all else. That will be the day of Communism.

Burns Is Out

One by one the leaves continue to fall from the Coolidge administration tree at Washington. It ought to be stripped bare.

William J. Burns, the creator of anti-revolutionary hysteria, the self-proclaimed supporter of the Sam Gompers' policies in the labor movement, has sneaked out of the department of justice at Washington, following his corrupt, labor-baiting chief, Harry M. Daugherty. The knock-out record now stands—Denby, Daugherty, Burns.

But Coolidge is still surrounded by as choice a gang of grafters as ever gathered where spoils were to be had.

There is Secretary of War Weeks, who joined General Leonard Wood, in plundering the Filipinos, and has a record of aiding Wall Street bankers and big utility corporations in other subjudgated colonies under the control of the United States.

Hoover is the office boy of the fish trust; Wallace is the enemy of the farmers, altho secretary of agriculture; Hughes is the pet of Standard Oil; Davis, the banker-secretary of labor, has a fascisti, anti-labor immigration policy; New, the post-master-general, is the foe of the postal workers; this is as exclusive a nursery of Wall Street babies as was ever brought to life under any old party administration at the nation's capital.

The DAILY WORKER has waged its war against them all. We have not tried to get any single individual. We feel, however, that with Denby, Daugherty and Burns out, the fight can be centered on the rest; the attack on the whole Coolidge administration can be strengthened. And the crimes of the republicans are also the crimes of the democrats. And when the workers and farmers learn the real nature of the two old political parties, then they will turn en masse to the class Farmer-Labor Party.

Burns has been fighting the "reds" and "radicals" with the full power of the United States government behind him. He is out! The revolution goes marching on! And there will be more casualties in Washington.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has given ex-attorney general Daugherty a clean bill of health. That made help him with Wall Street. But the endorsement of this "open shop" railroad will not go at all with the workers.

Mundelein Comes Home

George Cardinal Mundelein arrived in Chicago Sunday, fresh from the presence of the Roman Catholic Pope at Rome, where he was crowned with a red hat, insignia of the new honors thrust upon him.

Mundelein came home lifted to a higher place in the Catholic Church, and with the power to lift others to seats of eminence. And he has already used that power. But how?

Mundelein gives no honors to the masses of workers, of many nationalities, still in the black grip of the Catholic Church.

Recently he was banquetted by James Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, for his brilliant services to the bosses during the steel strike.

And now we notice that E. F. Carry, president of the open shop, labor-crushing Pullman Company, has been selected to be a Knight of St. Gregory, whatever that may mean.

That will be something else for the strike pickets at the gates of the Pullman Company to think about this morning. The Polish, the Italian, the Lithuanian and other Catholic-enslaved foreign-language workers among the strikers will understand better why the Catholic Church has not leaped to their defense in the present struggle. Instead of pledging aid to the workers, in their righteous cause, the Catholic Church makes new alliances with the unholy trinity—Rent, Interest and Profit—the pillars of capitalism.

It is the lackeys of the profit system that the Catholic Church honors. Two other selected Knights of St. Gregory are Robert M. Sweitzer, the Chicago Tammany Hall politician, and Anthony Czarnecki, a kept newspaperman, who was especially sent to Poland, to help buttress Polish-Catholic white terror rule against the Russian Workers' Republic.

Mundelein comes home a cardinal, the red hatted cardinal of the employers, not a red-blooded fighter for the workers. The workers at Pullman know, and other Catholic workers will learn.

In Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh city council, living up to all the bloody traditions of Pennsylvania's steel and coal czardom, has voted $25,000 for the purchase of tear gas equipment, riot guns and other murderous munitions of war, to crush the street car strike that started on Saturday.

Murder has always been the weapon of the steel barons and the mine owners, and Pittsburgh is their capital city. It is promised that the power to kill, in the hands of the employers' dictatorship, will be brought to bear over the whole city today, in an effort to start running scab street cars, in place of granting the few cents wage increase demanded by the carmen.

Mayor William A. Magee has ordered that the cars be started running at the earliest possible moment, "with whatever forces are available." So spoke "Andy" Carnegie at Homestead, and the steel profiteers at McKees Rocks, and the mine owners in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, and in many other industrial centers crimsoned with the blood of labor, scenes of the massacres of workers, struggling for a little more bread.

The Pittsburgh plutocracy has armed itself with the latest weapons of war—tear gas, riot guns, armed tanks.

It is inconceivable that a single worker should remain on a street car in Pittsburgh under these conditions. A 100 per cent strike would tie up the traction system, so that Mayor Magee would have to run his own cars. And he'll find that tear gas, riot guns and armed tanks can't run street cars, any more than court injunctions.

Pittsburgh's ruling class, in this street car strike, challenges the whole working class thruout all of Pennsylvania, if not of the nation. Let the reply of the workers be a united front in support of the carmen. They are today waging the fight that may yet result in the 100 per cent organization of the steel workers and coal miners of this satrapy of American profit.

Labor Elected Him

Organized labor's officialdom in Chicago has received its answer to the election endorsement given Judge Charles M. Foell last fall. It came in the form of heavy fines imposed upon the pickets of the striking garment workers for alleged contempt of the bosses' courts.

It should be difficult for Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Olander, Nelson and the rest to face a rank and file worker, knowing that they had helped the bosses put Foell in the job he now holds, a job that he uses, at every opportunity, against the working class.

These labor officials advanced the exploded theory that there are good judges and bad judges to be had among the candidates of the old political parties. So "Dennie" Sullivan was fought, while Foell was fawned upon.

The garment strikers have learned, as we pointed out they would learn, that there is no difference between "Dennie" Sullivan and "Charley" Foell, that they are both creatures of the same employers' judicial system, that crucifies labor in the name of the protection of private property.

Labor cannot blame Sullivan and Foell. They are loyal to their class, the employing class that put them in power. They do not bear the brand of traitor. But the charge of treason may well be brought against the officials of labor, who so far forgot loyalty to their class interests, as to throw their support to a judicial lackey of the enemy.

Let the workers follow more closely the actions of labor officials, of the stripe of Fitzpatrick, Nockels and Olander, in future elections.

THE PIED PIPER OF TAMMANY HALL

By J. Louis Engdahl.

THERE will be no change, in this important presidential year, in the political policies of the American Federation of Labor.

Sam Gompers and the executive council of the A. F. of L. have provided that the "platform, parties and candidates" will be measured this year, as usual, by the same old standards.

Gompers and his lackeys will go to the republican convention at Cleveland, and to the democratic convention at Madison Square Garden, New York City, to reward friends and punish enemies in the same old way in the Wall Street parties.

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THESE are conclusions easily drawn from the political declaration just issued from the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, D. C.

But another conclusion can be just as easily drawn, and that is that Sam Gompers will always remain loyal to his first love, the democratic party, and that he is even now pulling all the strings he can to secure the nomination of Al Smith, Tammany Hall governor of New York State, on the national democratic ticket.

Gompers has always been close to the Tammany Hall machine in New York City. The dominating officials in the New York labor movement are part and parcel of Tammany Hall. And Al Smith has always been their little hero, since he was pushed into the limelight by the late "Boss" Murphy.

Gompers and his executive council will have nothing to do with a third party movement, let alone the drive for the National Farmer-Labor class party. The coming months will show whether Gompers can win any masses for his donkey procession. We predict that few will be cured by the discordant music of this Pied Piper of Tammany Hall.

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JUST how Gompers is seeking to win over the officials of labor to his moth-eaten program is shown by the fact that President Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, joined in the hip-hip-hooray demonstration for Al Smith at the convention now in session in Boston.

None other than Mayor Curley broke the ice for Gompers' program, and it was announced that "Al" himself would appear before the convention later on.

Thus Gompers not only has the Irish labor leaders in New York City under his thumb, but is even trying to make inroads among the Jewish workers by winning the leaders of this needle trades union. What Sigman's price will be, we do not know. It will be remembered that Gompers bought Sigman's predecessor, Benjamin Schlesinger, with a delegateship to the British Trade Union Congress.

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THAT Gompers' campaign for Al Smith is well under way is shown by the statement just issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the New York State Committee for the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith, to which are appended the names of practically all labor leaders of note in New York City.

There are included a large number of officials who met with the N. Y. Socialist leaders, about a year ago, at Albany, and with the spokesmen of the railroad brotherhoods, to talk politics as it is played in the nation's largest state. There are the Hollands and Sullivans, the Coughlins and O'Hanlons, the Ryans and Fitzgibbons, the Doyles and the Bradys, the Conboys and Murphys, all cogs in the Tammany machine. The boom for "Al" is on. And Gompers is one of the chief boomers.

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SINCE the A. F. of L. officialdom thus develops its alliances, it can be taken for granted that it is not troubled much with program and principles. The slogans advanced for Wilson, in 1912 and 1916, and for Cox in 1920, are good enough for "Al" Smith in 1924. No bother about the fact that the world has gone thru a great war, that great strikes have hit and dismembered some of America's largest unions, while the working class is now face to face with a new industrial depression.

Gompers meets universal wage cuts with a plea for the "revival of the spirit of honesty, integrity and high-mindedness in public office." In the stern exigencies of the class war, he makes use of the empty phrases of the employers' chloroforming propagandists.

Gompers' greatest attack is levelled against the Volstead act, with 2.75 per cent beer urged as the salvation of the human race. So how could Gompers have the vitality to discuss greater issues.

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IN THE A. F. of L. election program we find no mention of the unemployment problem, daily growing more acute, nor of the housing problem that confronts all city workers.

Instead Gompers polishes up his time worn policies on the immigration question, child labor, the bonus, injunctions, the railroad labor board, the Sherman anti-trust law, income and inheritance taxes and other issues.

But he shows his real position when he urges that the United States should get into the League of Nations, of the international bankers, and join the World Court, of the capitalist rulers everywhere.

In discussing international relations, Gompers conveniently sidesteps the Morgan-Dawes plan for the enslavement of the workers of Germany. But Morgan is for "The League" and "The Court," and in this he shakes hands with Gompers and the A. F. of L. officialdom.

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IT IS also significant that the Gompers—A. F. of L. statement does not take up the war against the Recognition of Soviet Russia. This has been one of Gompers' pet themes, violently stressed at all A. F. of L. conventions since Soviet Rule came into power in Russia.

Under the high sounding declaration that "labor favors peace, opposes militarism and frowns upon pacifism," phrases worthy of the late Woodrow Wilson himself, Gompers plays the game of Hughes, Hoover and other anti-Sovietists in the Coolidge cabinet, who now openly admit that arms and munitions of war were furnished the counter-revolutionary generals, Yudenitch, Kolchak and others, in their attacks on the First Workers' Republic. This is the kind of "peace" that Gompers favors.

And since the furnishing of munitions to the white terror against Soviet Russia, is made the precedent for supplying the friends of J. Pierpont Morgan, in Cuba, Venezuela and other Latin-American countries, with similar aid, it is significant that Gompers has nothing to say in this national campaign about the depredations of American imperialism in many helpless lands. But Tammany Hall never did trouble itself with anything outside the immediate problem of getting the votes and the jobs.

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GOMPERS and the A. F. of L. officialdom have not offered the working class of this country a program on which it can wage an effective fight. The program as announced is just as sterile as the document will be, that comes out of the July 4th gathering at Cleveland.

The class program upon which the workers and farmers of this country can unite this year will be drawn up and adopted at the St. Paul National Farmer-Labor convention, June 17th. It is in that direction that the latest proclamation of Mr. Gompers should turn new masses of America's workers and farmers.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

A Common Problem.

To the DAILY WORKER: I am writing this on the chance that there may be many other comrades in the Workers Party who have been confronted with the same problem, and therefore the citing of my experience and conclusions may possibly be of some use.

Previous to joining the Workers Party, some six or seven months ago, I was a member of the Socialist Party. My experience in the Socialist Party was, to say the least, very discouraging.

The English local to which I belonged consisted of a motley crowd of individuals, the largest part of whom did not understand the least thing about the class character of society, had no definite conception or opinion on the inevitable struggle looming ahead for the workers, and possessed in general a petty bourgeois ideology. They seemed to me the Peter Pans of the radical movement—who never grew up.

Needless to say, there was no discipline nor well formulated national policy, let alone international discipline and centralized authority.

For example: A member would hand the secretary one or more nomination cards, with the dollar entrance fee for each applicant; the name would be called out—not present. One would say, "Move the applicant be accepted." Seconded, passed, and, by presto, a brand new rebel registered. Time after time the same happened without any one except the proposer ever having seen the person before enrollment, or after; a mere farce.

Another example: A committee tried to look up registered Socialist voters. They found, and so reported, that the majority of those visited got their Socialist education and inspiration by reading a capitalist-liberal sheet of ordinary yellow variety.

Therefore I felt that for such a party to join a liberal-labor or third party would be a very dangerous experiment indeed. I felt that should such a third party make some headway that it would swallow the Socialist Party bag and baggage, and therefore, as a member of the S. P., I opposed all and every alliance or comminging with other non-Socialistic bodies.

I thought that the only way to preserve our existence and continue to function as Socialists we must first educate our members to a clear understanding of Socialism, so that they may be able to withstand the pressure and temptation of the disintegrating forces, that an alliance with non-Socialists would undoubtedly develop.

Since, however, I joined the Workers Party I have changed my attitude to so-called labor politics, and am heartily in accord with the view of the Central Executive Council on the policy with regard to the third party race.

My experience in the Workers Party is contrary to those in the Socialist Party. In the first place I found that the average member of the W. P. is far and away ahead in the understanding of the class nature of capitalist society; understands better the Marxian analysis of capitalism; has consequently a better and more definite idea of the ultimate issue of the class struggle and is in general of a proletarian ideology, being largely composed of workers.

Secondly, a very brave attempt is made at creating a strong discipline, and tho not universally successful as yet, has nevertheless attained a considerable degree of efficiency. The Workers Party in comparison to the Socialist Party is militancy itself.

And, last but not least, the Workers Party, being under the jurisdiction of the Communist International, is thereby assured an even and universal tenor and an unyielding revolutionary level that is of the greatest importance and incalculable strength to us.

Taking all the above agencies into account—first, the membership, then the local and national organizations, with its growing discipline and knowledge; third, the tremendous guiding, restraining or encouraging influence exerted by the watchful Communist International—one feels that such an organization need not be afraid of being misled or tempted away from its path.

The W. P. can boldly enter into any political venture it may think is going to further its interest, for, at any moment, it can, when the necessity rises, cut adrift with organization undamaged and principle unsullied.

Therefore I am for the policy of the C. E. C., because we go in with our eyes wide open; we have no illusions as to the morality, integrity, honesty or any other nice and honeyed attribute of a third or any other, except a real class conscious mass party as by the W. P. We do not trust them further than we can see; they will not be able to fool us individually or collectively, and if we can benefit by any such movement, if especially the benefits accruing to us will be greater than to our enemies, we go in—and when it will suit our purposes we will go out. A definite policy that only a well organized, well disciplined party, such as the W. P., is fast becoming, will be able to cary out with confidence and profit.—Fraternally yours, A. J. Lipshitz, Los Angeles, California.

He Wants the Pictures.

To the Editor of the DAILY WORKER: Your paper is doing good work in its reports on the I. L. G., Pullman, and the West Virginia strikes. Its articles coming from the front line trenches of action are well written, vivid and well edited, and are a pleasure to read. But the paper lacks actual pictures of the battle.

You speak of armed guards, of skirmishes between these hired thugs and the strikers on picket duty, but you are letting an opportunity go by when you fail to try and get actual pictures of them in print. Tom Tippet speaks of the miserable conditions in the tent colonies of struck mines in West Virginia. Why the hell doesn't he also tell it to us in pictures? Others tell about the heart-rending scenes of weeping women and children before the mines in Brentwood that engulfed their loved ones. But where are the pictures to sear the scene home in our brains? You tell 'em!

Your cartoons are good, and we should have many more of them. BUT THEY CANNOT TAKE THE PLACE OF THESE PICTURES!

Well do I remember some of the old skirmishes that are ten and fifteen years old now. Well do I remember the pictures of the workers' struggles that I gained thru the old International Socialist Review. Remember their pictures of the Ludlow massacre, the Everett and the Wheatland outrages? Remember the pictures of the cold bodies of mine victims in its pages? Remember their expose of working conditons and strike battles thru pictures? The old International Socialist Review got many of those pictures in spite of all the capitalist class could do to keep them away from it. And their work will never be forgotten. Ask any of the old readers of that magazine.

Pictures increase circulation. That is no theory, for every capitalist paper makes a special effort to illustrate its news. And now notice the rise of the illustrated dailies. Our paper should take heed and have its reporters get a good pocket camera to clinch their stories. Onward the DAILY WORKER.—J. G. Reed.

Klux Kompetitors.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Knights of the Christian Crusaders, an organization vowed to "white supremacy," has filed articles of incorporation here. The organizers deny that the association is connected with the Ku Klux Klan.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

President Coolidge has cut the LaFollette faction of the Republican party off from G. O. P. patronage. Senator Lenroot, regular Republican senator from Wisconsin will handle the jobs for the faithful from now on. "Patronage" is the glue which enables senators to stick to their seats so long, but it is doubtful if LaFollette can be jarred loose by even liberal use of the pork barrel. By the way, this incident throws a searching light on the purity of capitalist politics.

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One Chicago mule has more spirit than thousands of Chicago workers. He kicks when he is insulted. A street cleaner, seeing a rather scrawny mule in a stable who appeared to be getting thinner day by day offered him some potatoes. The mule squinted at the proffered food but not seeing any gravy got awful mad, and made his hoofs indicate that he would not go back to a raw potato diet if he had to remain foodless for a wek. When he got thru with the argument, there was no stall, the stable manager was not all there and the street cleaner was extricating himself out a manure heap in which the angry mule deposited him. Charges were preferred against the animal at the police station but when it was learned that the mule hauled potatoes for eight years the charges were dismissed. If the workers learned to kick like that mule they would be considerably better off.

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The British Tory Party threaten to make war on the Labor Party—and drive it from office. They will select the abolition of taxes on foreign motor cars, glassware and fabric gloves as the target for attack. While the Ramsay MacDonald government is reactionary enough to suit most of the British business men the die hard Tories led by the Morning Post do not like the idea of seeing any kind of a Labor Party in office. It irritates them and makes them see visions of the day when the Communists will take over the government and make the bourgeoisie work or starve as the Bolsheviks did in Russia.

Our Little Rows

(In Australian Worker.)

Some members of the Labor Movement are deeply concerned about the fighting that is going on within its ranks.

I must confess I do not feel like that. In such a cause as ours, internal dissension cannot be avoided, and need not be feared when it comes.

We can quarrel, and still preserve our unity. We can be convulsed with fratricidal passions, and nevertheless be ready, at the first intimation of a common danger, to stand together in unbroken and unbreakable solidarity.

I don't worry in the least when Comrade Smith declares that Comrade Brown is an unmitigated scoundrel, and Comrade Brown retorts that Comrade Smith is a rascal of the deepest dye.

Each comrade gathers a faction round him, and the air is clamorous with the sounds of their contention.

Never mind. Don't grieve about it. Don't think that all is lost because of this domestic turmoil.

It has its uses, brother. It shows that Labor possesses within itself that spirit of conflict without which the world would never press forward.

It shows that the fury of criticism which smashes old evils, and the energy of discontent which creates new systems, are both existent within our camp.

They are difficult to manage and control; sometimes they appear to overpower us, and we criticize each other savagely, and discontent expresses itself in internecine wrangling.

It's alright. A crisis will consolidate us. And is it not evident, brother, that we need not dread stagnation when Capitalism is destroyed—when the myriad incentives of the class struggle no longer diversify existence, and supply it with that impulsive force which is the guarantee of progress?

Conflict as well as co-operation is essential to the higher evolution of human society.

But when Labor is universally triumphant, and has no foe to fight, it won't decline for lack of combative exercise, for it can always be depended upon to have a devil of a row with itself.

Do you see the point, brother?

The Poor Fish Says: He would be in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party if it would take in the captains of industry and the bankers who are really the best friends that the workers and farmers have, because they give the workers jobs and loan the farmers money.